

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. III. —NO. 2.

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WHOLE NO. 54.

The Revolution.

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KELLOGG'S "NEW MONETARY SYSTEM."

67 In all cases the money must be sent with the names.

PETITION FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

[Every person receiving a copy of this petition is earnestly desired to put it in immediate and thorough circulation for signatures, and return it signed, to the office of the Woman's Suffrage Association of America, 37 Park Row, Room 20, New York.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned citizens of the State of — earnestly but respectfully request, that in any change or amendment of the Constitution you may propose, to extend or regulate Suffrage, there shall be no distinction made between men and women.

NAMES.

NAMES.

RADICAL PEACE MEETING OF THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION, Washington, D. C., the day following the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, Thursday, January 21st, 1869. Prominent speakers will be present.

ALFRED H. LOVE, President.

Lucretia Mott, Levi K. Joslin, Josephine S. Griffing, and others, Vice-Presidents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.—Let all the friends of Equal Rights for Women gather at Washington next Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th inst., and make it truly a NATIONAL Convention.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq., will lecture on Monday evening, January 18th, at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Tennessee Manual Labor University. Subject: "William the Silent." The Hon. Frederick A. Conkling will preside.

THERE is to be a mass meeting out West, we think at Mendota, Illinois, under the auspices of the Universalists of that state, headed by the efficient Mrs. Livermore, to raise money to erect a ladies' boarding hall for Lombard University (a college in Galesburg, Ill., where individuals are educated according to the quality of their brain, not because of the sex to which they belong).

MRS. PHIBE M. KELSEY is now in Washington, canvassing Congress and the city.

MRS. M. H. BRINKERHOFF is still at work in Iowa, at last date was at Marshalltown. She reports Iowa all alive on the Woman Suffrage question.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN gives the first lecture of his course at Cooper Institute, Friday evening, the 15th inst. As there is to be an admission fee of 50 cents, the thousands who failed to gain entrance at his reception the 6th inst., may hope for a chance to see and hear this special creation of the nineteenth century.

WOMAN AS INVENTOR.

NO. IV.

A LITTLE work entitled "How to Obtain Letters Patent," makes the statement that although great inventions bring fame, yet small ones are the most profitable; and in proof says, the invention of a new ink gained its fortunate proprietor sixty thousand dollars, while a chimney spring brought in fifty thousand dollars a year.

In small inventions woman has been fully represented, although but seldom to her profit. She has suggested, and her suggestion has been acted upon, but both the money and the fame arising from it have gone to another.

Conversing once with a stove manufacturer of Troy, he asserted that the greatest improvement he ever met in stoves, was the invention of a woman. "Did she patent it?" I asked. "No," he replied, "she didn't; but a certain man did, and made a sight of money from it, too."

But woman is waiting to her own interest. In a Troy paper of recent date mention was made of an auxiliary Stove Chamber recently invented and patented by a Mrs. Hawks, and manufactured at the Empire Foundry of that city, which was so great a success that since its introduction last Spring, two thousand have been sold, a greater number than was ever before sold of a new stove in the same length of time. Another extensive foundry of Troy owes its immense pecuniary success to the genius of a woman applied to a small article.

It has sometimes been tauntingly said to woman that she had no mechanical genius, as, if she had it, the sewing-machine would have been her invention, instead of man's; yet the invention of a peculiar horse-shoe to which this foundry owes its success, was a much more unlikely one, in the eye of the world, to have been made by a woman, than was the sewing-machine to have been made by a man.

As Minerva taught man to manage the horse, it seems but a fitting sequence that one of her sex should place upon his foot an improved shoe. Had it not been for enterprising strikes by the company's blacksmiths, this cheaper and improved shoe would now be used by all the street rail-roads in New York city.

Selfish greed and dishonest restrictions have always wrought their work most effectually upon the weak and legally unprotected portion of community.

'Tis to the genius of a French woman that the world owes the invention of the maulin. Through the instrumentality of this image of nature, the science of physiology has been widely spread among the people, and the laws of health made familiar to every household.

When mankind fully learn the mystery of their bodies, and observe the connection between diseases of the soul and body, we can begin to hope for a purer morality.

"Know thyself," applies not only to the soul, but to the body likewise. We are commanded

to keep the temple of our bodies pure for the indwelling of our God, and no equal aid to a knowledge fitting us to preserve their purity, can be found outside of the Manikin. Madam DuCoudray, belonged to a family pre-eminent, through successive generations, for its knowledge of medicine, and a relative of hers, Madam Louise Borgoiois, was, during the seventeenth century, a successful Parisian midwife; and not only wrote a work which totally changed the method of treating certain diseases from which her own sex are the sole sufferers, but she also invented delicate obstetrical instruments. Such was her standing that to one of her medical works the great La Place attached an essay of his own. Many other surgical instruments invented by woman might be mentioned, but as Mrs. Dall in a work of her own has brought them before the public, I do not deem it necessary.

Not only have delicate surgical instruments owed their invention to women, but also delicate mathematical instruments; and that, from the time of Hypatia down to Caroline Herschel and Mary Somerville.

The close reader of ancient history will find that many works evincing profound mathematical knowledge, have also owed their existence to the inventive genius and directions of women; and even at the present day, the French government has employed a woman in an extended drainage, upon a newly invented and successful system of her own. The deep sea telescope owes its origin to the genius of a Massachusetts woman.

Artificial Pearls, the making of which, though an ancient Egyptian art, owes its modern reinvention to woman. Pliny considered the art of imitating precious stones, the most lucrative deceit ever devised by the ingenuity of man.

But it would be futile for me to attempt to particularize all the inventions with which woman is credited, or to prove her claim to the thousands which her own false modesty, or the over-weening assurance of man, has denied her.

I can but refer to distaffs, spindles, needles, flat-irons, fluting-irons, varieties of paper, cements and artificial marble, cosmetics, colors, and embroideries, for the latter of which the Sionian women, were even in the Homeric age, celebrated. I can but point to the domain of science, of art, of household economy, to the engines of peace and of war alike, for in each and all of them do we find the inventive genius of woman has wrought.

The arch, which in itself is the perfection of building, can be assigned no date back of the third pyramid, which was in part, or wholly, the work of Nitocris. This pyramid, though smaller than those of Cheops and Chephrenes, was considered by Pliny to be much more beautiful and wonderful than those. It was coated with granite, the stones of immense size, and bore an inscription to the effect that its lesser size should not cause it to be despised, but an examination of its greater scientific construction should be made, when it would be found worthy of superior commendation.

This small pyramid is 354 feet square and over 200 feet in height. Modern visitors sustain the truthfulness of its inscription, as they state it to be the best constructed of the three great pyramids, and the style of work more costly than that of any other Egyptian pyramid.

The name of Nitocris occurs twice in the Turin papyrus, as the last sovereign of Manetho's 6th dynasty. The credit of building this pyramid was given, by both Eusebius and Afri-

canus, to Nitocris. She was described by Manetho as flaxen haired and rosy cheeked.

Babylon, the city which, both in its material and spiritual signification, stands as an emblem of all that is great of earth, was built by Semiramis, and the bricks with which it was built were by her orders first inscribed and then beautifully colored. The oldest libraries in existence are those of clay, of which Babylon is the first historically mentioned one.

The military skill of Semiramis, shown from her devising engines, by which the long protracted siege of Bactria was forced to a close, was not the first evidence she gave of inventive genius for when sent for by her husband to meet him at that place, she invented a garment for the journey which came to be known as "Semiramis's gown," and was adopted by both the Median and Persian Kings as an insignia of their royalty, and became one of the most prized gifts and evidences of royal favor.

When Harjan was called upon by Abasbuerus to decide what should be done to the man whom the king delighted to honor; he, supposing himself to be the favored one, chose to have him arrayed in the royal apparel that the king was wont to wear, no other honor the king could bestow equalling in significance this one, of being permitted to don "Semiramis's gown." Even to this day in the East, the caftan is the symbol of honor.

In the traditions of the East the fame of Semiramis exceeds that of any preceding or succeeding monarch. The strength given to the underground passage, or tunnel, which she caused to be constructed under the Euphrates to connect her palaces on opposite sides of the river, was ascribed to her genius, and all modern tunnelling can trace its origin back to Semiramis.

In all ages have been found men who have striven to defraud woman and to give themselves the glory properly her due.

The subjective cause I shall endeavor to trace in a series of articles on *Spiritual Philosophy* commenced by me in "The Revolution" last September, but which I have been heretofore hindered from continuing.

I wish here to present an instance of this injustice to woman, this absolute robbery of her fame so common to man, and apparently deemed so justifiable by the whole sex; and in so doing, I shall bring before my readers a woman, dead for centuries, whose very name is known to but comparatively few, but whose grand works of art did much to make her country famed as the great centre of that civilization, whose light has now spread over the world.

This woman was Amun-nou-het, a queen of Egypt, whom Wilkinson says was "associated on the throne with both Thotmes II, and Thotmes III, and appears to have enjoyed a greater consideration than either of them." Wilkinson tells us that not only were monuments raised in her name, but she is even represented as alone presenting offerings to the gods. If no other record than this last was given of her, it would reveal to us her exceedingly high position, as the hierarchal office in Egypt was, in some respects, superior to the kingly.

She reigned about twenty-two years, and during her life, Thotmes III, called one of the greatest of Egyptian kings, held an inferior position, and never obtained the chief authority, until after her death. She is supposed to have been his sister, and although his name was ad-

mitted with hers on some of her later monuments, it was secondary to hers.

The different Egyptian dynasties, exhibited in their monuments, different architectural types. While that to which Nitocris belonged can be called the pyramidal dynasty, the 12th, to which Amun-nou-het belonged, showed its genius in the erection of Obelisks.

The great obelisks at Karnak, were the most remarkable of her works, and were the largest ever erected in Thebes. One of them is still standing, its height is ninety-two feet, its weight 297 tons, and it was brought a distance of 138 miles.

On the opposite side of the hill she built a granite gateway to the rock-temple of Thotmes I, and otherwise embellished it; numerous other monuments were erected by her over the country. Hers was especially the monumental age of Egypt, for during her reign and that of Thotmes III, after her, a greater number of monuments were erected than in any other preceding or succeeding reign. Thotmes III desired the sole glory of these works, and no sooner was Amun-nou-het dead, than he began his efforts to obliterate her memory from existence, by ordering her name effaced from all monuments, and his own placed in its stead. The persons employed in this work were not particular to change every necessary word, and monuments are seen to this day, inscribed, "King Thotmes she made this work for her father Amun."

Truth and justice, after the lapse of nearly four thousand years, have brought to light this base deceit, and exhibited him to the world as an envious, falsifying, king, who strove to build an architectural reputation upon the destruction of a woman's fame.

His bitter envy and hatred towards her, and possibly his fear that some successor of his would replace her name on her monuments, caused him to make every effort to banish her memory from existence; and he so far succeeded, that her name was omitted from the list of kings, even upon those monuments of a later date, by Ramesses II.

Although Wilkinson now thinks the arguments of the Duke of Northumberland for placing the Exodus, after the reign of Ramesses II, have greater weight than his own of its occurring during the reign of Thotmes III, we can but think the treatment of the Israelites was in keeping with the falsifying, deceptive character of Thotmes III. Even if time and research show him not to have been identical with the Israelitish Pharaoh, he is still an abiding monument of envious meanness, and will serve as a type of man's general course towards woman, legally and socially, during past ages, in which he has first denied her the right to do and when she has done, denied her the credit of doing.

There is a wide field of invention yet open to woman. Few great inventions spring into the world so fully perfected as did the Cotton Gin, but a little improvement here, and another there, constitute the mass of patents. Many more of these are the result of accident than of careful, pains-taking thought.

The automatic action of the valves of the condensing steam-engine originated with a lazy boy set to open and close them by hand, and who, "to gain time for play, instituted an apparatus of catches and strings."

But an article entitled *How to Invent*, in the little book above referred to, says: "The readiest way to invent is to keep thinking; * * the inventors should cultivate habits of observation

Examine things about and see how they are made and how improved."

Chemistry is referred to as offering a wide field for new discoveries, as less than five per cent. of all patents issued are for chemical inventions, while the elements with which the chemist can work are twelve times the number that the mechanic can employ.

The names of Locusta and Tofanie, infamous though they are, prove woman's inventive genius in chemistry, as thoroughly as preceding names have shown her ability in mechanism.

M. E. JOSLYN GAGE.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO US.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Nov. 16, 1868.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: We like the literary merit of your paper, though we are all in sympathy with the republican party. Not one woman of my acquaintance, of democratic tendency, desires the ballot.

It is true that Leavenworth demonstrates, under the influence of your personal presence, Train's magnetism, and the Hutchinsons' songs, did vote for Woman Suffrage; but through the remainder of the state we received only the vote of our radical friends (who were such from a sense of justice), and such democrats as they could induce to vote for Woman Suffrage, by voting for their local democratic candidates. Here, democracy means fossilization. The rank and file of the democracy are ashamed to own that they voted for woman, and the ladies are as quiet as church mice, while those who were our friends from a sense of justice, are our friends to-day. In short, Kansas women feel that if ever we are enfranchised, we must keep shoulder to shoulder with the republican party, and go in through the door they open for us.

If every democrat in this state were in favor of us, they are now so hopelessly in the minority, that nothing is to be expected of them. Our state gave the largest majority of any of the states for Grant, in proportion to population.

Kansas would give THE REVOLUTION a generous support if it were not for its democratic sympathies. I know that nothing is to be made by throwing up our caps very high for either party.

I sent four sub-scribers through Mrs. Fisher, and could more easily have sent twenty, had the politics been different.

Republican gentlemen, who favor our cause, fight the paper on account of the financial policy.

Send me a few numbers of Nov. 5th (as I have not yet given up trying for subscribers) for circulation. We very particularly like your sketch of eminent women.

Be so kind as to consider this letter, not as the expression of one individual, but of many with whom I have consulted.

Hoping that this will be received in the spirit which dictates it, which is interest in your paper and the cause of woman, I am very sincerely yours,

MRS. H. A. MONROE.

The trouble is not, dear lady, that these people think we are democrats; for when did democrats advocate universal suffrage for all citizens, men and women, black and white? But we are a thorn in the side of republicans to urge them up to their duty. No one reading THE REVOLUTION could, for a moment, claim that it belonged to either party. It is an independent paper, established for the people to say what they think in its columns, for all sects, all parties, endorsing none, caring only to find out what is true. We shall try every doctrine in politics and religion and hold fast only that which is good.

Of course, those people who worship idols in the shape of certain pet ideas that they are afraid to see tried in the crucible of reason and science, will be sometimes distressed with THE REVOLUTION; but for their consolation let us say, that truth is mighty and will prevail, in spite of all that opposers can say and do.

UTICA, Dec. 6, 1868.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: I THANK you for the Sunday World containing; the proceedings entitled *Partisanship*, which, although far from coming up to the

standard, are encouraging to the friends of "order and progress," as an attempt to approximate, evincing a desire and design to apply scientific morals and scientific politics to the solution of social and political problems, instead of theological morals and theological politics—in other words, to supplant inspiration and revelation and supersede them by demonstration from observation and experience. Surely we agree thus far.

But until morals and politics become elevated to the rank of the positive sciences, discord, "bella, herida bella," will continue to desolate society, and render existence a doubtful blessing if not a positive curse; and therefore it is that I hail this feeble, nascent effort of Positivism to found a scientific theory of Reorganization as the basis of a plan of reconstructing our disorganized social system, both in a spiritual and temporal aspect—especially in the spiritual from which the temporal disorganization proceeds, as an inevitable consequence.

There can be no plan without a preconceived general theory—and if this is true of a railroad, or a canal, or a bridge, or a house, still more is it true of a social system. An organic general theory is the crying want of the hour, and I know of none except that of Auguste Comte, which appears to me just "the thing the doctor ordered," for just the case we have before us, as a specific remedy for our social and political evil, as effectual as quinine for the ague.

As a means of generalizing the use of this sanitary measure, I know of none more appropriate than to recommend it to the consideration of "the Central Committee" charged with the responsibility of ameliorating the social and political condition of woman, by elevating her to the rank and dignity due to her sex. To this end, I respectfully beg leave to dedicate to this Committee a work which I propose to publish (the title-page of which I send enclosed) containing Comte's general theory, and embracing the Positive theory of marriage, etc.

Yours respectfully,

RUTGER B. MILLER.

The Central Committee of the Woman's National Suffrage Association would feel highly complimented to have this noble work dedicated to them.

We had the pleasure of meeting its author, whose wife is a sister of Horatio Seymour, last summer at the hospitable home of Gerrit Smith, and found him a most liberal man on most questions, though not quite sound, according to our ideas, on the subject of Woman's Suffrage.

WISCONSIN, Nov. 27, 1868.

MY DEAR MRS. STANTON: I wrote to you some time ago, requesting you to inform me where I could obtain the best instruction in the dramatic art; also your opinion in regard to my becoming an actress.

As I am fully persuaded that I possess ability, that I have talent—which remark coming from myself, probably does not carry much weight as evidence. What I wish to do, is to qualify myself for some life work, that I may bring all my powers of mind, that God has lent me, back to Him with interest, and not be found, like the unfaithful servant who buried his talent. The reason that I apply to you is, I have no liberal friends; they are all so "very orthodox" that I dare not mention the subject to any of them. A remark last you made—a regret that you expressed in THE REVOLUTION after meeting Charlotte Cushman—"that there were none to fill her place"—has renewed my determination to become an eminent actress. I will consider it a special favor to hear from you soon.

I remain very truly your admirer and subscriber,

We have received several letters asking advice on this point. We suppose the thing to do is to study Shakespeare and elocution. All kinds of vocal gymnastics, singing exercises, reading aloud, whatever will cultivate and strengthen the voice are indispensable. After that, a thorough drill by the best tragedian in the country, and practice on his suggestions. But be sure you have the right kind of genius for that profession before you begin. If the stage is to be made a moral power, it can only be done by noble, earnest men and women conscientiously devoting themselves to its elevation. We know several young ladies in the highest ranks of society who are now studying for the stage. It would be well for you to study some of Shakespeare's plays carefully, and give readings in your native town; first in your parlor, then in some public Hall, and thus judge of your capacity to

please the people. We wish some one who is familiar with the necessary drill would write us an article for the benefit of young girls, as we have constant application for advice in this direction.

A SPICY LETTER FROM A VERMONT GIRL, WHO BELIEVES SHE IS AS GOOD AS A BOY.

MY DEAR MISS ANTHONY: In times of long ago, I wrote to you asking information in reference to colleges where women were admitted. You referred me to a number, the St. Lawrence University among others. I entered this school as a sophomore on the last fall term. I had studied hard, was well prepared, and was admitted to be the best scholar in the sophomore class. Well, things went on swimmingly for a time. I was well liked by both teachers and pupils. I believed entirely in Woman's Rights, and so far as I had any influence, always threw it on the right side. This, however, created no dislike toward me, though the literary department of the University is wholly negative on the subject—absolute woman's indifference. Well, in good time, I began to practice Woman's Rights. I requested our master in rhetorical drill (who was also president of the school) to criticize me just as he did the boys. He very kindly told me that he would. He did, but prefaced his words with this very general remark: "Women labor under great disadvantages in endeavoring to become public speakers." I regarded this remark as utterly uncivil. The St. Lawrence University professes to open its doors to men and women, saying that they enter on an "equal footing." It invites the patronage of women on this ground. I say, then, that girls are not to enter here to see the private hobbies of their professors paraded in public places. If they are to be treated as women, and not as babies, they are entitled to more respect than this. I held this one sentence, uttered by the president of the college, to be an insult to all womankind. It was said, I think, mechanically—it may be in kindness, but for my own part, I am sick of that kindness bred in a senseless and unfounded egotism. Therefore, I wrote an essay, using this sentence as text. I send you the essay—wish you would print it in your paper, if you think best. I handed in the essay for correction—was called to give an account of myself for daring to write anything so insulting. The president told me that of course I should not be permitted to read it—said I ought to be expelled for writing it—said I would be expelled for a like misdemeanor from any other college in the country. I told him to expel me if he desired, I was perfectly willing. He declined. I told him from that time I resigned my position as a student of the school.

Perhaps you will think I ought to have remained; but I could only have done so on condition of remaining as a rebel. I do not like to live in a reformatory without some strong motive for so doing, and I am fully convinced that I can win laurels in Vermont just as green as any that can be had at the St. Lawrence school. I do not wish to injure the school; it is poor and young, and I present, inefficient in some of its professors; yet some time it may be a power in the world. I would not like to give it less power to help itself, but I assure you, I have known all the details concerning it which now I know, I never should have entered it—details which I could tell you if you cared to know them—which would convince you that in what I say I am moved by no vulgar feeling of retaliation. Perhaps you will think I was rash, but for my own part I think men have insulted us long enough. It has come on their part to be a confirmed habit which I believe they will never get over till we meet them with a hearty rebuff. When I see men of culture and refinement, who admit (reluctantly) that women have the right to vote, the right to preach and lecture, do anything they will—when I see such men throw all their influence against our obtaining the exercise of our rights, I confess I am wrathful.

It is so unmanly, so palpably unjust, so paradoxical, so contradictory for them to prescribe to us our spheres, when they have sense and reason enough to acknowledge they have no right to do so. Toward them I do not feel great kindness. I believe I could, with perfect composure, see them stationed on the hearth rug and doled a while with the Irish argument of a few heavy blows with the kitchen pail, since they use the mental process with such villainous results.

Will you tell me the price of the pictures of yourself, Mrs. Stanton and Anna Dickinson? We wish to procure them.

Will you please mail my paper, which you were so kind as to present me, to Fairfield, Vermont. I must thank you again for the paper. It has done me good in many ways.

I do not know whether you will approve or disapprove

of my action; at any rate I love you dearly, and love you more the more I know you, and shall still claim to be yours

We publish the essay in another column. It is evident that the girl wrote it when her feelings were at white heat.

ABOUT THE PETITIONS.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1868.
DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Hurrah for the "Art Preservative!" The printers have proved their claim to the first rank among "mechanics," in intelligence. At least those of Hartford have. An entire stranger, as I was, in that town, I could ask only my fellow-workmen, and the few trades-people or others with whom I dealt, to sign the petition for Universal Suffrage. Result: of thirty printers I asked, eighteen planked down their names; of twenty-five other "intelligent" persons asked, not one signed. In the Times office eight of the ten employees were found among the elect. All the names after the first eighteen, were procured likewise by a printer, Edwin P. Miller, whose name appears on the roll. His ideas were brightened by copies of THE REVOLUTION lent him by Mr. W. R. Goodenough (also a signer), who is, I believe, one of your subscribers. I gave "the boys" all the REVOLUTIONS I could get hold of.

Mrs. A. E. Willis, of Hartford, Conn., if a copy of the petition were sent her, might get some more names. I may get some here, possibly, if I stay long enough.

GUSTAV MULLER.

BROOKFIELD, Wis., Dec. 24, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

ENCLOSED find 200 names, the result of two days' labor in soliciting signers to a petition for Equal Suffrage. I find a most decided change in the minds of many persons on the subject within the last year.

Prof. C. S. Powers, of Fillmore County, Minnesota, agitated the matter somewhat here last winter, and the seed by him sown has produced good fruit. I have taken THE REVOLUTION since its commencement, and all our papers are circulated in this vicinity, and I think I may send you some new subscribers when I renew our subscription. Every one to whom I mention the paper wishes a number of it to read, and ours does not supply the demand; should like a few extras for circulation.

Yours for the state of ideas, J. W. STUART.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1868.

MY DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Accompanying this letter you will please find an Equal Suffrage petition with two hundred and thirty-four signatures, all of which, but twelve, were obtained in the village of Fayetteville. Can any of your large cities show an equal proportion of names to the whole population? Myself and Julia, my second daughter, have obtained all but one. I have sometimes said that all Fayetteville people were good for, in the way of reform, was signing petitions. I have usually had very good success in that, but never made quite the effort I now have. Have met with many amusing, and some telling scenes.

I have usually done the circulating among my acquaintance, and have been very successful in at last getting names which were, perhaps, refused when I first asked, and the petition tumbled me again. I have, in fact, been about giving equal rights lectures. It has been of more inconvenience to me than it would have been had I had my audience assembled together, but one advantage of this method has been my ability to immediately see the effect of my arguments.

Let not Horace Greeley say of the women of Fayetteville that they do not wish to vote, for of the names to my petition three quarters are women. They have asked as loudly as they can ask for Suffrage. They wish to help make the laws by which they are governed. They wish better wages for their work. They wish a legal right to say how the earnings of the married firm shall be used. They wish an equal legal right with men to the control of their own children.

One woman, a wealthy widow, of this place, was assessed and paid a school tax of eighty dollars, while men of equal property with her, paid but eleven.

One woman, whom Julia asked for her signature, dared not sign for fear of her husband. He, when asked for his name, roughly refused, saying he "thought no more of that than he did of nigger's voting." But so anxious was this legally oppressed wife to stand on an equal footing, before the law, with her husband, and so anxious was she to give her influence in favor of Equal Suffrage, that she made an excuse of the gate's not opening easily, and accompanied Julia out. When at the gate, she said she would very much like to sign the petition. She was in favor of this reform, but she dared not do it for fear of her husband.

On the petition you will find the names of all my family but little Maud. My children grow up imbued with the spirit of this great reform. My son is home from Cornell University, where he is a student, for the holidays. He has heretofore helped me in the work of circulating petitions, and has now added his name to my list. He had been from home but a few weeks when he wrote me to know if I had a spare copy of THE REVOLUTION, and if so, to send it to him. In order that he should not be disappointed, I sent him one of my regularly kept copies. I find he argues with his clum on this question of Woman's Suffrage.

Boys just coming into manhood, and feeling their new-born importance as voters, I find are usually as intolerant towards woman, as is a newly-enfranchised Irishman towards "the niggers."

M. E. J. GAGE.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Dec. 22, 1868.

MISS ANTHONY: I hasten to send in the petition with the few signatures I could obtain. Surprising as it is, yet it is a fact, that women are much more reluctant to sign than men. I got only one lady's name, and she is a lady. There is still another copy of the petition in the hand of a lady for signatures, which is not yet returned.

Yours respectfully,

B. J. BETTELHEIM.

CITY OF BARTER SPRINGS, KANSAS, Dec. 2, 1868.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY: Enclosed you will find petition signed by thirty-six females and eighty-four males, and could get a great many more had I time.

We gave thirty majority for Female Suffrage in this precinct a year ago, and this county of Cherokee gave twenty-nine majority.

We think you might give us a notice in THE REVOLUTION to help our new town and county to settle up.

Yours truly,

J. D. MCCLURE.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

The above is a question revolving, with lightning-like rapidity, through the brains and hearts of thousands of women in this city to-day, who see naught but misery in store for them, and who seek for work, even at starvation prices, in vain. What shall we do? How feed and clothe those who look to us for all of life, while we look elsewhere in vain for the power? The "powers that be" tell us "that work is scarce, and no prospect of better times this winter." Encouraging prospect, with coal at —oh, I dare not name the figures—it chills me to think of them; it is sufficient to say, at the rate we are paid, one day's wages will not quite buy a hodful!—and even at those prices, work is hardly to be found.

Let me give one instance: A lady of intelligence and real worth lost her husband this fall, after an illness of eighteen months. She found, when "accounts were settled," the "water with to live, and care for a family, consisting of her child, mother-in-law, and two little girls, were small indeed. Some kind friends presented her with a sewing machine; she tried many weeks to get work, and at last succeeded in getting shirts at twelve cents apiece. She worked at them some time, for mother doing the "basting," and by rising early and working late, they managed to earn twenty-five cents per day. Last week, upon taking the work to the shop, she was told "work had shut down entirely," still out of sympathy for her necessities, they gave her one dozen of fine jean drawers, for which she received the same price as the shirts; but it would be the last. The two worked faithfully at them one week ere they were completed. Two pairs of hands—six days—six shillings—four hungry mouths. Her next attempt was in answer to an advertisement: "Coat hands wanted" at a large "Broadway establishment." She could get linen coats, if made very neatly, they would pay her twenty cents apiece; but no promise of steady work at those prices.

This is by no means an isolated case; neither is it the most aggravated. Many women have large families, and it is but seldom one is presented with a machine. I was in a "ladies furnishing store" a few days since; some adies came in to get "initial work" done. The proprietress could not think of doing it for less than \$1 per letter, her embroiderers charged so very high. Scarcely had they left, when one of those high-priced hands came in for work. She wanted a half dollar per letter. Madame held up her hands in holy horror. She would "never get her money back." The woman finally took three shillings, and before night, Madame had her profit of five shillings per letter in her pocket. But why multiply cases of insufficient pay, if the work is not to be had? Some say, "Why there are societies for the relief of indigent females." Yes, there are! Will one of you ladies, tenderly reared, never having known the world's cold frost—the immense difference made between velvet and ermine, and calico and a woolen shawl by these "good Samaritans!" please take the place of some other as ten-

derly nurtured in bygone days as yourself, but whom the sickle wheel of fortune has left underneath prosperity's tide, in its uncertain revolutions, and apply to the noble president and directresses for assistance? The first lessons in the catechism bear small resemblance to the ordeal through which you are put. Your age, birth-place, number in family, amount of education—father's (if you ever had any) business, time of marriage, with many a pious twinge of their countenances, as if doubtful if it ever took place, are only the preliminaries; as if the very fact of your humiliating yourself to ask aid, was not sufficient passport and proof of your striving against the evil day; the way of sin. Once, my dear madame, in velvet and ermine, you encounter this most noble board, methinks you will never again propose society relief to one possessed of as fine feelings as yourself, and which even poverty has not the power to deaden.

What shall we do? The vision is by no means pleasing. Methinks many a hitherto pure-minded one, who has ever held virtue as above rubies, ere this winter closes, will have, through the pitiful cry for bread of those she holds so dear, sacrificed that which is a true woman's all—wh-oh to hold is sweeter than life; and have entered the "charnel house of sin," which is often filled by unwinding victims of the oppressors' greed than otherwise. In such cases, where will the sin rest? In the "last account," who be held guilty? The wall is: Who will come to our relief? Brother, sister, pastor, you who tell us of a good God "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," you who sit in your palace homes "without thought of the sorrow, wherewithal you shall be led," will not you aid your unfortunate sisters? We ask not alms; give us work at reasonable compensation. Assist us in crushing oppression more terrible than southern slavery. Cheer us with the thought that "virtue is rewarded;" and no longer will the cry come up from thousands of sorrowing hearts: What shall we do?

WORKING WOMAN.

BALLOT COLLECTORS.

Editors of the Revolution:

About 1868 years ago a certain man of Nazareth named Joseph, and his wife Mary went, in accordance with a law of the country, about eighty miles to Judea to be numbered or taxed. The town was so full of other people who went for the same purpose, that they were compelled to lodge in a stable, and there it was that Jesus was born.

Since that time we have learned something, and assessors now go round to the people, instead of compelling the people to go to them, thus saving in the aggregate much time and money which would otherwise be wasted. In voting, however, we follow the wasteful system of the old time, which ought to be changed when women become voters, if not before. Why should not vote collectors go round to the inhabitants, and check each name on the list, when the ballot has been cast? Or, why cannot the people nominate and vote for their candidates through the post-office, each signing his name or otherwise identifying his ballot. The nuisance of mob caucuses, which now keeps many worthy persons in cities from the polls, might thus be partially and perhaps wholly abated, and a new tone of morality given to government.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY N. STONE.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1869.

WOMAN'S WANTS.

WOMEN labor under great disadvantages in endeavoring to become public speakers.—*Richmond's First, President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, A. Y.*

Does eloquence have sex? Does the power to charm and electrify—to "startle and wailay"—does this depend merely upon the length of the vocal cords?

Because these vibratory ligaments, traversing the larynx, are shorter in women than in men, are women to be told that nature has placed them under great disadvantages and that they cannot be eloquent? Girls, this is what men tell you. Before accepting this verdict, go back into the past and learn what they have been telling you ever since the world began. Go back to the wicked, Old Testament times, and hear men tell you that you shall be bought and sold like any chattel; go back to the days of Mohammed, and hear men tell you that you have no souls; or come up nearer the present—to Tautonic literature which is recent, and what do men

say here? Girls, can you read and not blush? Here men are perpetually appealing to your lowest passions—perpetually telling you what you must do and what you must be to be agreeable to their vulgar and perverted taste. But few of the poets even, who are the most manly of men, can do you justice; and learned men (who, I am glad to say, have had something of more account to attend to than giving you advice) sneer at your incapacity. Victor Cousin, as late as 1830, classifies you intellectually with children. I say you occupy no enviable position, in the plan of nature, if you profess to be, or are willing to be measured by the standard which literature has made for you. Come up to the very present. Can you take up a paper, or a magazine, or a Sabbath-school book, without finding in its columns the sickly advice of some sickly masculine as to *what you can do to please him*? Can you read your daily papers even and not meet therein the confessions of some blockhead as to *what kind of a wife he wants*? Mehercules! does it concern humanity in general or womankind in particular what kind of a wife he wants? Girls, do you feel flattered by such appeals? No; you feel wronged and vilified. I say, take the literature of the present day, and in the oceans of nonsense therein on women, and addressed to women, you find men appealing to your lowest passions. Day in, day out, week in, week out, year in, year out, they appeal to *nothing higher than your love of their approbation*. For eighteen hundred and sixty-eight years, and four thousand years before that, and heaven only knows how many years before that, men have been telling you what they wanted of you! Girls, I think we have given them a hearing sufficiently long and have listened to their words with a sufficient degree of reticence. We have scanned this estimate of us, which they have been careful to preserve in books. I speak for myself when I say, I think they have talked long enough. I, as a woman, would like to say to men: Be still and let me tell you what I want. I would like to assure you, then, at the outset, that I will not do as you have done, disgust you with my private and mere personal wants, but that all the wants which I shall lay before you shall be included within the dominion of my rights. Men, *I want your politeness*. I want you to have too much genuine good sense to assume the superiority of your own sex over ours in *any one particular when the chances have been unequal*.

This is indeed an age of assumption and cant, but assumption and cant are not the less a stamper though echoed by the millions; prestige is not principle, and falsehoods that come from little men in high places are not less falsehoods. The fact that women heretofore have been treated as chattels, as soulless, (as slaves, as servants,) have heretofore been branded with every vile insult conceivable, is not proof positive that they are worthy of no better treatment. Though public opinion has made the standard of womanhood very low, God has made that standard very high—as high as manhood, not more or less. If therefore any one of you, in *any one instance*, assume the superiority of your own sex over ours, when the chances have been unequal *I scoff at your presumption*. I do not say that you are not magnanimous, I say you are not civil. You are welcome to your private opinions, but you are bound to keep them on private grounds. Do you say you can prove your superiority? Do you appeal to the strength of your party? You are strong truly. You may say that women have no souls, and all Islam will rise up to

call you blessed; you may say that they have no intellects, and literary Europe will give assent; you may say that they are endowed by God with no more rights than an idiot or a madman, and American politicians will grow hoarse with applause. For so long a time—you have been in the habit of asserting your superiority without dissent from any quarter, that you had come to regard it as an *a priori* truth, demonstrated by universal assent, and your remarks on that subject have come to be as mechanical as the cries of the newsboys in the streets. I pray you, pause and take breath. I have been under your tuition. You have told me that antecedents affect consequents; that effects are measured by their causes. I say to you, be mathematical. Make your antecedents equal before you brag of unequal consequents; give women equal culture before you talk of their natural deficiencies. If you are a graduate of West Point, do not come home and ignore the existence of your sisters, because they cannot load cannon.

Do you tell me you are American citizens and as such have a right to express your opinion when and where and how you will? Remember this: liberty is a two edged sword; you need but one edge to keep off aggressors; sheathe the other with the Golden Rule. You can repeat the Golden Rule; make it a fact of consciousness, and not only that, but a rule of action; then if you can affirm unhesitatingly your superiority, when such superiority is unproven, my ideas of good manners are indeed squeamish. You have a right to your opinion, but if your opinion is insulting to our sex, I hold, if you are well-bred, you will not fling it into our faces.

I argue that your position is entirely heretical, I contend that we are not your inferiors. I maintain that all the valid evidence which there is in the case, is on our side—every particle of evidence which a scientific, experimental philosopher, if he were unprejudiced, would be willing to accept, is on our side. I would like to consider your objections separately.

First: Does woman have a soul? I reply. *Cogito ergo sum*. You have read Descartes; you understand the argument; you know it is valid. You know woman has a soul.

Second: Are women chattels? "I hold these truths to be self-evident, that all women are created equal before the law, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain and unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Third: Do women by Divine law possess no more rights than idiots or maniacs? I repeat again from the Declaration of Independence: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Eat your own words or profess the creed of Mohammed at the outset.

Fourth: Are women the mere appendages of men? Are they, as literature almost universally gives us reason to infer, of no account in themselves, but only planned to serve men? I appeal to all that is generous and chivalrous in your nature—no, I forget—to all that is humane and scientific, and from every man capable of being honest, I get the verdict which I want: NO.

Fifth: Are women proscribed by nature from becoming public speakers and orators? I appeal to facts: Anna E. Dickinson stands second to no orator in the United States, I might say in the world.

Our grand Anna! I like to speak her name!

You could not grind her to powder, though you tried hard enough, God knows! You glowered above her with your adverse public opinion; you harried her unfettered soul with abundant nonsense about her sphere, narrowly presuming that your ideal of a perfect woman was high enough to measure all womanhood. She labored under many disadvantages truly, but nature did not impose them; and her strong and earnest nature threw them off. We have one orator second to none of yours—we have a few other women, who sometimes speak in public. You have three men perhaps more, who are universally acknowledged as orators. Would that you had more like them, since they are not in the habit of assuming their superiority, in public at least and "speak like thunder on our side" when there is need. You have a small corps of educated, refined, scientific men—men of deep culture and genuine good sense, who are good public speakers—in the main, I suppose, earnest speakers, but not eloquent. Would that you had more of these, and since the majority of them have a trifle of faith in womanhood, and are willing to be just before they insult us by their professions of magnanimity. Then you have a multitude of ordinary men, who speak in an ordinary way, many of whom are not able to open their lips without violating, not only rules of Rhetoric, but of Grammar. Now, take all your men who speak in public, your orators, your good lyceum lecturers, your ministers, lawyers, politicians; shake them up together, throw out an average equal in number to the number of women who speak in public, compare these men and these women, *with direct reference to statistics as to chances*—tell me the result! If my sex is inferior in this respect, and the fact can be shown from scientific and unerring evidence—I say, when you bring me that fact, thus sustained, I shall have time and disposition to ask pardon for what I have said. But I have been so very unfortunate as to labor under the absurd belief, that the power to be eloquent—to make an audience think your thought and feel your sentiments—depended upon something more subtle than the mere accident of gender. Inferiors! I have borne the taunt long enough. I can hear it from the frequenters of grog-shops and brothels—of bar-rooms and street corners with a good deal of equanimity, but when it is echoed from college walls—I do not know what I can do better than appeal to science. Go to your Arithmetic and learn that if antecedents are unequal the consequents cannot be equal; read empirical science and discover that if the phenomena, in any two given cases, are not similar, the results are not expected to be equivalent. Apply this principle to girls. If you work the problem as I do, it will stand thus: "If we do not give girls equal discipline with ourselves we cannot expect that their intellectual manifestations will be equal to our own, even though nature may have made them our equals; and, therefore, if we do not give them equal drill it is not scientific to call them our inferiors." I demand of you to be scientific.

"I want but simple justice at your hands; Naught more I ask nor less will I receive."

DURING the afternoon of the bitter cold Sunday week, a forlorn and friendless wandering woman gave birth to a child in an open shed, at Lever's brickyard, on the Easton road, near Bethlehem. When the unfortunate creature was found the child was dead. Officer Becker was called, and took the woman to the station house. She was removed to the poor house.

Why did they not try her for murder?

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12th, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

MISS CARPENTER's friends have had letters from her, on her journey eastward, from Alexandria, and again from Aden. By the next mail they hope to receive tidings of her arrival at Bombay. Some native gentlemen of that city, in anticipation of the return to India of a lady whom they regard as a benefactor of their country, have issued a circular with the object of forming a deputation to receive her on landing. You are, no doubt, aware that the Indian Government has made a grant of £1,200 per annum, for five years, to the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Capitals of the three Presidencies, in order to commence experimental Female Normal Schools. Two English ladies, adapted to the work, are also on their way to India to assist Miss Carpenter in carrying out her plans to promote the education of women in that country. A subscription is being raised in England to supplement the government grant. In two or three years, if Miss Carpenter is enabled to develop her project, and if she meet with the success she anticipates, she proposes to ask fees, and will probably obtain from the Indian government, similar aid for the girls schools to that which it now affords so liberally to Normal Schools for boys. One of the most interesting facts in the reports of progress in India is the eager desire of the people for education. This is especially the case amongst the Bengalees—a race with some of the most acute intellects in the world. When it was first proposed to establish a University at Calcutta, old "Indians," as English officers and officials of that country are termed, scouted the idea, declaring that the natives would scorn to receive education at our hands, and prophesied that the University would prove a complete failure. The logic of facts has abundantly confuted these assertions. Two thousand three hundred students have entered for examination at the Calcutta University this autumn. Ten years ago the number that matriculated was only two hundred and forty-four. A new building is in course of erection to accommodate the students. It is true that morality and a noble life do not always keep pace with intellectual development and in the case of the eager, rapid, brilliant Bengalee this high culture is used not unfrequently (just as thieves and criminals use their "book-learning" to sharpen their wits) to render its possessors seven times more the children of evil than they were before attaining the coveted honor of B.A. or M.A. This awful truth is the secret sorrow of many earnest reformers and advocates of education, and it has deterred more than one devout soul from aiding in the good work. Only a day or two ago, a friend was describing to me how deeply this anxiety is felt by a nobleman of one of the best educated of the countries of Europe who is actively engaged in promoting the elevation, intellectual and physical, of the working classes in his native land. This is a difficulty which meets us in every country, and it requires a faith in "sweetness and light" which is truly "the evidence of things not seen" to overcome its discouraging effects. The chief minister of the Brahma Samai or Theistic Church in Bengal has just delivered a lecture which bears on this subject and contains the true solution of the problem. I quote a short passage from it as reported in the Lucknow Times. You will be interested, also, in the reference to the reforms

affecting the position of women in India. The subject of the lecture was "The Position and Responsibilities of the Educated Native." "For a time," said Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the eloquent lecturer, the evils of purely intellectual education must afflict our country, as is inevitable in all transition shades of society. Education needs to be supplemented by positive religious influence. But the evil state is only temporary and cannot last long. Are you not impatient to see your country's reformation? Are you not impatient to save yourselves and your families from the curse of moral and social evils? Are you not impatient to abolish early marriage and polygamy—to promote widow-marriage and reform domestic and social economy? Above all, are you not impatient to attain purity of heart, spiritual peace?" This last phrase, pointing so directly to the religious sense, is perhaps the most striking feature in the higher mind of India. "It has dawned on not a few Christians," says Professor Newman, in his last pamphlet, "that spirituality, like morality, is a substantial fact cognizable by the human mind." The recognition of this fact of the soul, this aspiration after the Infinite, older than the prayer of Cleanthes for unity with the immutable law, coming from the deep heart of India, reminds me of the prophetic dream of one of the most original and withal erratic of English Reformers of these latter days: namely, that the Religion of the future will be inaugurated in an Indian University established in England. That is to say, that the thinking power and religious sense of Asia will inspire and direct the thinking power and practical and scientific futilities of the Anglo-Saxon mind to organize the Church of the Future.

The Indian mail has brought the news of the death of a distinguished princess of that country. Another name has thus been added to the historical records of women who have "showed themselves equal to men" in the art of governing and in conducting the affairs of a state. Her Highness Secundra, Begum of Bhopal, a staunch ally of the British, expired on the 30th of October. During the Indian meeting, her services, in giving protection to those who needed it, and in other ways, were of no small value. She obtained for them the insignia of the order of the Star of India. Lord Canning, at the Durbar he held in the Jubbulpore districts in January, 1861, complimented her in very high terms, and placed in her hands the grant in sovereignty of the district of Bursuah.

On Saturday last I attended the ordinary Quarterly Meeting of the Manchester Board of Schoolmistresses. This Board consists of the Principals of some of the best schools for girls of the upper and middle classes in Manchester, of some non-professional ladies, and of a few gentlemen who are teachers. It has been in existence only three years, and its object is, "To raise the standard of the education of girls, and to promote the University Local and other examinations" for girls and women. The Cambridge Local examinations take place this month at the different centres all over the country. Four hundred girls are going up this year, one hundred and sixty seniors, and two hundred and forty juniors. The number steadily increases from year to year. You are aware, perhaps, that the examination subjects and questions are the same for girls and boys.

Besides this special object, the Board of Schoolmistresses, in pursuance of its aim to raise the standard of education, has been the starting point of some important efforts of a

more extended nature, for the 'benefit' of women of the Leisure class. Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," points out that until a certain amount of leisure has been secured by the accumulation of wealth, and the exemption from that terrible struggle for existence in which the majority must of necessity be engaged; no nation can attain to a high degree of culture. What is true of a nation is true of classes and of individuals. The real value of culture to women in a high position, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the large circle which each one influences, can scarcely be over estimated. One of the most plausible objections to giving the suffrage to women is that put forth by Liberals—that uneducated as women now are they would strengthen the Tory interest by giving their votes as the clergy and other opponents to progress would advise, and so weaken the liberal cause. True—this is an argument of expediency not of principle. But if, as it has been well said, political action is a series of compromises, we cannot wonder at such an argument having preponderating weight in party politics. Meantime, the advocates for extending and raising the education of women are preparing the way for the best answer to these objections. Since the establishment of the Board of Schoolmistresses in Manchester, similar associations have been formed in Bradford, Liverpool, Leeds, New-Castle and Sheffield, and out of these the North of England Council for promoting the higher education of women has grown. It consists of two representatives from each of the associations and a limited number of members nominated by the Council and elected by the several allied Boards to assist in the deliberations. The nominee members are men and women who take a practical and a thoughtful interest in the education of women and who have proved their fitness for the post. The Council is at present devoting its attention to—

1. "The institution of lectures on Literary, Historical and Scientific subjects."
2. "The promotion of examinations for women, setting up a carefully chosen and superior standard to be aimed at in their education, and to improve the training of teachers and afford to them facilities for perfecting themselves in their studies and pursuits."

These objects have been, so far, successfully attained. Courses of lectures by graduates from Oxford and Cambridge were delivered last autumn and spring and are in session now in the several towns. In the autumn, five hundred; in the spring, six hundred and thirty students attended. In Edinburgh, Professor Masson lectured to two hundred and sixty-eight ladies, and in Glasgow Dr. Young had a class of seventy. In Clifton, one hundred and sixty, and in Cheltenham one hundred students attended lectures of a similar character. In Manchester, the subjects treated of have been the History of Science by Mr. Stuart of Trinity College, Cambridge; Early English History by Mr. Pearson of Oriel College, Oxford. Ancient Greek History by Mr. Kennedy of Pembroke College, Cambridge. In January, Mr. Myers and Mr. Aldis, both of Trinity College, Cambridge, begin courses, the former on the History of England from 1815 to 1846, the latter on the History of Science. A further scheme of connected lectures to form a course of studies for three years is likely to be arranged in consequence of the success of this experiment. See Mr. Myers's article in this month's *Macmillan*. You will not be surprised to learn that we find many, both men and wo

men, willing to help us in this matter who look with horror on the enfranchisement of women. We accept their aid without for a moment relinquishing our own conviction so well expressed by Mr. Lecky in his "History of Rationalism in Europe." "If the suffrage should ever be granted to women, it would probably, after two or three generations (by inducing them to judge all questions on their intrinsic merits), effect a complete revolution in their habits of thought, which, by acting on the first period of education, would influence the whole course of opinion."

The Nursery Reform to which I referred last week has been alluded to in the *Lancet*—a medical journal. It offers the sure and simple remedy to which we must all agree, as far as it can be carried out, "let mothers look after their own children. The best nurse, gentle or simple, is only good as a co-operator with the mother."

The Committees of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage are engaged in making arrangements to thoroughly carry out their resolutions to petition Parliament from all parts of the country during the coming year. They propose to make this their chief work next year, and in order to do it effectually, they intend to divide the country into districts, of which there will be nearly a hundred. A suitable place will be chosen in each district, as the centre from which a petition is to be forwarded. In some of these places we have friends who will help us, but in many of the centres the ground is quite fresh, and we shall have to employ canvassers to work the petitions. Seventy-one members of the new Parliament are now pledged to support our cause, but it is most probable that the plan to introduce a Bill with the object of establishing "the right of women to vote on the same conditions as men" will be postponed until this work of petitioning has been accomplished. In view of the very serious and urgent business on other matters which awaits the attention of our legislators, and the conduct of which is likely to tax all their strength and all their powers, it would scarcely be prudent to seek for any immediate action on a question so new comparatively in this country, as that of Equal Rights.

The subject of Woman's Suffrage is constantly coming before the public in one form or another. Debating Societies and Periodicals, each in turn, take it up. At the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, in London, a paper was read by Mr. L. Owen Pike on "The Claims of Women to Political Power." In a Literary Society in Manchester, Dr. Parkhurst lately read a paper, "The Property Rights of Married Women," which was followed by a discussion. I have had the pleasure of supplying materials to the members of Friends' Institutes in different places for essays on Woman's Suffrage, and a little while since I sent a packet to be used in a similar way, under the shadow of the great Cathedral of Lincoln. The *National Review*, a Dublin journal, has just had an article on the same subject, and replies ably to the solemn warning given to women, that if they are admitted to the franchise, they will forfeit all claim to the chivalry of men. It closely questions their present possession of this knightly regard to the sterner sex, and avers: "No amount of maudlin sentimentality can disguise the plain truth, that women are obliged to fight their way through life pretty sharply, and surrounded by almost overpowering disadvantages, owing to their social condition and political disabilities. It is well known that women

receive less payment than men, even for doing the same amount of work as men; and we are naturally led to ask if such a state of things could exist if there were much chivalrous or indulgent feeling extended towards them. Hard facts prove that women, in their present unrepresented state, suffer exactly as men suffer and have suffered when unrepresented; their interests are not attended to, their wishes and their wants are unknown, their voices are not heard in remonstrance or complaint. . . . They are classed politically with lunatics, children, idiots and criminals, and this leads to their being despised and slighted generally. The great mass of men believe them to be morally incapable of exercising political privileges or of comprehending anything higher than the concerns of every day life." This extract will suffice to show you the purpose and spirit of the article. I hear mention that Miss Cobbe has an excellent pamphlet on the Enfranchisement of Women in the press. I send you herewith the first report of the Edinburgh Branch of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage. Yours truly, R. M.

ABANDONED MEN.

Editors of the Revolution:

THE *Tribune* of January 5th contains the following:

ARREST OF ABANDONED WOMEN.—For a long time past, Centre, Canal, Chambers, Chatham, and the adjoining streets, Bowry and Chatham square, have been infested with numbers of women of the most abandoned character. Street fights were of nightly occurrence, and it was absolutely impossible for man or woman to pass through these thoroughfares after nightfall without being solicited or insulted by those parasites of society. So glaring had become the abuse that Capt. Jordan of the Sixth Precinct determined to abate it, if possible. On Sunday night he sent a number of officers in plain clothes, and within a few hours they apprehended no less than fifty-five of these abandoned women. Some were grossly intoxicated. The majority were in a defiant mood, and inveighed loudly against the officers for arresting them. The names given by these women were decidedly original, including those of Bourbon Liz, Shuffling Jenny, Jane Rowdy, Fighting Kate, Bowery Molly, The Pet, Mary Rounder, and others equally suggestive, some worse, and a few very high-flown. All were locked up for the night in the Franklin street police-station, and during the hours of their incarceration continued their oaths, obscenity, and ribald songs. Yesterday, Justice Hogan committed the entire party in default of \$300 bail each, which is tantamount to a sentence of six months on Blackwell's Island.

The same paper of January 7th gives an abstract of the following, cut from the *Rochester Chronicle*:

The common council of the city of Indianapolis have just been served with a curious petition. Miss Belle Smith and twenty-eight other unfortunate females tell their grievances and their wants very forcibly in these words, extracted from the document: "Being anxious to leave the city of Indianapolis, where the moral and religious part of the community will not furnish them employment, owing to their past course of life, and being driven by necessity and your ordinance either to leave said city or to death in the same, or suffer the said penalties, and having no money to pay their expenses to other places where they may find employment and bread and clothing, they respectfully petition your honorable body, as an act of charity and an act of virtue and morality, to pay their fare from Indianapolis to such other distant places as will afford them shelter and employment, and where the reputation of their past life will not shut the doors of the virtuous and upright against them and thus prevent their return to the paths of virtue and honor." It would not be exceedingly shocking to pity such poor creatures; but the better thing is to consider their condition and the best method of providing for their relief without in any manner encouraging the terrible vice of which they are guilty. The Indianapolis authorities will doubtless accede to the petition; but the lesson it is to every girl and woman con-

templating a life of shame ought to be more effectual than all the arguments against the social evil ever used. One can hardly imagine a more humiliating position than the one occupied by these girls; but it is, after all, but little worse than that of every lost woman in the country.

Who can any longer doubt, oh REVOLUTION! that the world moves, and in the right direction, too? Nor have our "authorities" and "officers" undertaken an impossible task, as you may perceive, for these "abandoned females" and "women of the town" may be counted by fifties and thirties, so that however "defiant" they may be, their arrest and incarceration is but the work of "a few hours."

Surely we have cause here for congratulation! What a sweet sense of peace ought to enter our souls when we read that "Justice Hogan committed the entire party (in our city) in default of \$300 bail each, which is tantamount to a sentence of six months on Blackwell's Island." "Now, at least, we are safe," thought I, when suddenly, it flashed upon me that, as in the course of impartial justice, for which our city is celebrated, the case of men of the town is next on the carpet. I say, when that thought crossed my mind, I was overwhelmed, dismayed, aghast. "Who shall try the men?" I cried loud in my anguish; "what judge, or where shall be found a jury? Where is the beginning? and where, oh where! is the end of so great a work? And, if accomplished, what a desert shall we behold! Not a man in all the length and breadth of this great town! How could we abide it? Where is the Blackwell Archipelago that would be needed to accommodate our dear companions of the male sex? All the South Sea islands would not suffice. And, oh! what a melancholy sight as shipload after shipload sails from our port. Tears blind my eyes, sobs choke my utterance. Don't let us do it, dear REVOLUTION, don't let us even attempt to arrest our men of the town, for although they could bail each other without difficulty as they hold the purse-strings, yet we should have immediately to re-arrest them on a new charge, and, in short, neither time nor space could be found sufficient to do them justice. v.

TELEGRAPHY FOR WOMEN.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of the Directors of Cooper Union. They were the first in this country to establish schools for educating women in art. Already they have classes in wood-engraving, carving, painting, drawing by scale and modeling, thus opening employments to women. Much of the wood-engraving in our weekly illustrated papers is executed by pupils from the Union. The Directors are not, however, yet satisfied with what they have accomplished, and have introduced telegraph wires into the institution, and are making arrangements for the instruction of women in telegraphy. Their more delicate nervous organization and their facility of touch render them more expert as telegraph operators than men. We hope soon to see the young men now engaged in this branch of industry shouldering their axes and facing westward while their places are filled from the ranks of the women now crowding, on half pay, the few occupations open to them.

The *Reading Eagle* says:

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., have been debating the question, "Should the whipping-post be abolished?" and have decided it in the negative.

Is it any wonder that such men deny women the suffrage.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER FILLBURY, }
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1869.

BOIL IT DOWN.—No article over two columns will, hereafter, be admitted in THE REVOLUTION. S. B. A.

GERRIT SMITH ON PETITIONS.

PETERBORO, Dec. 30th, 1858.

MY DEAR SUSAN B. ANTHONY: I this evening receive your earnest letter. It pains me to be obliged to disappoint you. But I cannot sign the Petition you send me. Cheerfully, gladly can I sign a Petition for the enfranchisement of women. But I cannot sign a paper against the enfranchisement of the negro man, unless at the same time woman shall be enfranchised. The removal of the political disabilities of race is my first desire,—of sex, my second. If put on the same level and urged in the same connection neither will be soon accomplished. The former will very soon be, if untrammelled by the other, and its success will prepare the way for the accomplishment of the other.

With great regard your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of ——— earnestly but respectfully request, that, in any change or amendment of the Constitution you may propose to extend or regulate Suffrage, there shall be no distinctions made between men and women.

The above is the petition to which our friend Gerrit Smith, as an abolitionist, cannot conscientiously put his name, while republicans and democrats are signing it all over the country. He does not clearly read the signs of the times, or he would see that there is to be no reconstruction of this nation, except on the basis of Universal Suffrage, as the natural, inalienable right of every citizen to its exercise is the only logical ground, on which to base an argument. The uprising of the women on both continents, in France, England, Russia; Switzerland, and the United States all show that advancing civilization demands a new element in the government of nations.

As the aristocracy in this country is the "male sex," and as Mr. Smith belongs to the privileged order, he naturally considers it important, for the best interests of the nation, that every type and shade of degraded, ignorant manhood should be enfranchised, before even the higher classes of womanhood should be admitted to the polls.

This does not surprise us! Men always judge more wisely of objective wrongs and oppressions, than of those in which they are themselves involved. Tyranny on a southern plantation is far more easily seen by white men at the north than the wrongs of the women of their own households.

Then again, when men have devoted their lives to one reform, there is a natural feeling of pride, as well as an earnest principle, in seeing that one thing accomplished. Hence in criticising such good and noble men as Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips for their apathy on Woman's enfranchisement at this hour, it is not because we think their course at all remarkable, nor that we have the least hope of

influencing them, but simply to rouse the women of the country to the fact that they must not look to these men for their champions at this hour. But what does surprise us in this cry of "manhood suffrage" is, that every woman does not see in it national suicide, and her own destruction. In view of the present demoralization of our government, bribery and corruption alike in the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches, drunkenness in the White House, Congress, and every state legislature; votes and officers bought and sold like cattle in the market, what thinking mind can look for any improvement, in extending suffrage still further to the very class that have produced this state of things.

While philosophy and science alike point to woman, as the new power destined to redeem the world, how can Mr. Smith fail to see that it is just this we need to restore honor and virtue in the government. When society in California and Oregon was chiefly male and rapidly tending to savagism, ship loads of women went out, and restored order and decency to life. Would black men have availed anything among those white savages? There is sex in the spiritual as well as the physical, and what we need to day in government, in the world of morals and thought, is the recognition of the feminine element, as it is this alone that can hold the masculine in check.

Again: Mr. Smith refuses to sign the petition, because he thinks to press the broader question of "Universal Suffrage" would defeat the partial one of "Manhood Suffrage"; in other words, to demand protection for woman against her oppressors, would jeopardize the black man's chance, of securing protection against his oppressors. If it is a question of precedence merely, on what principle of justice or courtesy should woman yield her right of enfranchisement to the negro? If men cannot be trusted to legislate for their own sex, how can they legislate for the opposite sex, of whose wants and needs they know nothing! It has always been considered good philosophy in pressing any measure to claim the uttermost in order to get something. Being in Ireland at the time of the Repeal excitement, we asked Daniel O'Connell one day if he expected to secure a Repeal of the Union. "Oh! no," said he, "but I claim everything that I may be sure of getting something." Henry Ward Beecher advised abolitionists, right after the war, to demand "Universal Suffrage" if they wished to secure the ballot for the new made freedmen. "Bait your hooks," said he, "with a woman and perhaps you will catch a negro." But their intense interest in the negro blinded them, and they forsook principle for policy, and in giving woman the cold shoulder, they raised a more deadly opposition to the negro than any we had yet encountered, creating an antagonism between him, and the very element most needed, especially at the south, to be propitiated in his behalf. It was this feeling that defeated "negro suffrage" in Kansas.

The natural pride and jealousy of woman against all assumed power and superiority, heightened by the fact that black men stumped the state against "Woman's Suffrage," steadily infused into the minds of the men at every hearthstone a determined opposition to the measure, hence although that state always gives large republican majorities and "negro suffrage" was a party, measure, politicians, party, press, were alike powerless, before the deep-settled indignation of the women at the propo-

sition to place the negro above their heads.

Such was their feeling in the matter, that the mass of the men everywhere pledged them that if the women were not enfranchised neither should the negro be. The result was, that the vote for woman's suffrage, without party, press, or thorough canvass of the state, lacked but a few hundred of the vote of the great republican party for negro suffrage. Had republicans and abolitionists advocated both propositions, they would have been triumphantly carried. What is true in Kansas will prove equally true in every state in this Union; there can be no reconstruction of this government on any basis but universal suffrage. There is no other ground on which to debate the question. Every argument for the negro is an argument for woman and no logician can escape it.

But Mr. Smith abandons the principle clearly involved, and entrenches himself on policy. He would undoubtedly plead the necessity of the ballot for the negro at the south for his protection, and point us to innumerable acts of cruelty he suffers to-day. But all these things fall as heavily on the women of the black race, yea far more so, for no man can ever know the deep, the damning degradation to which woman is subject in her youth, helplessness and poverty. The enfranchisement of the men of her race, Mr. Smith would say, is her protection.

Our Saxon men have held the ballot in this country for a century, and what honest man can claim that it has been used for woman's protection? Alas! we have given the very hey day of our life to undoing the cruel and unjust laws that the men of New York had made for their own mothers, wives and daughters. Have Saxon women no wrongs to right, and will they be better protected when negroes are their rulers? Remember that all woman needs protection against to-day, is man, read the following:

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

A young girl named Abson, who has for the past three months been an inmate of the Hudson County Almshouse, at Snake Hill, gave birth, four days ago, to a child of negro parentage, which was found dead in a bed yesterday morning, supposed to have been smothered by its mother. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular. About eight years ago one Abson and his wife were living on a small farm in the lower part of Bergen, N. J. Suddenly the wife died by poison. The husband was arrested for the murder, and while lying in the Hudson County Jail, awaiting trial, committed suicide by cutting his throat. One child, a little girl six years of age, was left an orphan by the double tragedy. About a year ago, at which time she was fourteen years of age, the girl was sent to work on a farm at Rockaway, N. J. During the absence of her employer's family, a negro on the farm effected her ruin, which, being discovered, and she being enceinte, she was sent back to Bergen, and thence to the Almshouse, where the child was born, and acknowledged as stated. Coroner Warren will hold an inquest.

With judges and jurors of negroes: remembering the generations of wrong and injustice their daughters have suffered at the white man's hands: how will Saxon girls fare in their courts for crimes like this?

How do they fare in our own courts to-day, tried by Saxon fathers, husbands, brothers, sons? Hester Vaughan, a young English girl, under sentence of death for the alleged crime of Infanticide, which could not be proved against her, has dragged the weary days of a whole year away in the solitude and gloom of a Pennsylvania prison, while he who betrayed her walks this green earth in freedom, enjoying alike the sunshine and the dew of Heaven. And this girl sits alone in her cell to-day, weeping for friends and native land, while such mea-

as Generals Cole and Sickles, who shot their wife's paramours dead before many witnesses in broad day-light, are fêted and toasted by the press and the people.

Such is "manhood suffrage." Shall we prolong and perpetuate injustice like this, and increase its power by adding more ignorance and brutality, and thus risk worse oppressions for ourselves and daughters? Society, as organized to-day under the man power, is one grand rape on womanhood, on the highways, in our jails, prisons, asylums, in our homes, alike in the world of fashion and of work; hence, discord, war, violence, crime, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the idiot, the lunatic, the drunkard, all things inverted and must be so, until the mother of the race is made dictator in the social realm. To this end we need every power to lift her up, and teach mankind that in all God's universe there is nothing so holy and sacred as womanhood. Do such men as Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips teach this lesson to the lower orders of men who learn truth and justice from their lips, when they tell the most noble, virtuous, educated matrons of this republic, to stand back, until all the sons of Adam are crowned with citizenship? Do they teach woman self-respect, when they tell her to hold her claims to virtue, honor and dignity, in abeyance to those of *manhood*?

They who do ought to lessen woman's self-respect, or to lower her in the estimation of ignorant men, are responsible for the long train of evils, that must forever flow, in the subordination of moral power, to brute force. All this talk about woman's waiting for the negro is most invidious, and dangerous too, for while it paralyzes woman it infuses a conceit into the negro that makes him most offensive at the very time he needs wisdom and policy. As to the "rights of races," on which so much stress is laid just now, we have listened to debates in anti-slavery conventions, for twenty years or more, and we never heard Gerrit Smith plead the negroes cause on any lower ground than his manhood; his individual, inalienable right to freedom and equality; and thus, we conjure every thoughtful man to plead woman's cause to-day. Politicians will find, when they come to test this question of "negro supremacy" in the several states, that there is a far stronger feeling among the women of the nation than they supposed. We doubt whether a constitutional amendment securing "Manhood Suffrage" alone could be fairly passed in a single state in this Union. Women everywhere are waking up to their own God-given rights, to their true dignity as citizens of a republic, as mothers of the race.

Although those who demand "Woman's Suffrage" on principle are few, those who would oppose "Negro Suffrage" from prejudice are many, hence the only way to secure the latter, is to end all this talk of class legislation, bury the negro in the citizen, and claim the suffrage for all men and women, as a natural, inalienable right. The friends of the negro never made a greater blunder, than when, at the close of the war, they timidly refused to lead the nation, in demanding suffrage for all. If even Wendell Phillips and Gerrit Smith, the very apostles of liberty on this continent, failed at that point, how can we wonder at the vacillation and confusion of politicians at this hour. We had hoped that the elections of '67, with their overwhelming majorities in every state against Negro Suffrage, would have proved to all alike, how futile is compromise, how short-sighted is

policy. We have pressed these considerations so often on Mr. Phillips and Mr. Smith, during the last four years, that we fear we have entirely forfeited the friendship of the one, and diminished the confidence of the other in our good judgment; but time, that right's all wrongs, will surely bring them back to the standpoint of principle.

E. C. S.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS, MR. JULIAN.

MRS. LUCY STONE and Henry B. Blackwell are announced to address a Woman Suffrage meeting in Washington on Thursday evening next, the 15th inst. They will, we understand, urge the passage of a law enfranchising the women of the District of Columbia, and the adoption of a separate suffrage amendment for women. We think Mr. Julian and other members of Congress interested in the enfranchisement of women, as well as colored men, will do well to submit and support two amendments, covering separately, the distinct questions of race and sex.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Then both will be defeated!! The moment you do that, you create an antagonism between the rival parties struggling for enfranchisement, and raise all the latent prejudice in woman's soul against the negro. Remember woman is the narrow, conservative element, the staunch supporter everywhere of the aristocratic idea. Look at the long line of equipages and liveried servants in Fifth avenue and Central Park, the pageant composed chiefly of women. Think of stalwart men dressed up like monkeys, perched on the back seat of a carriage for ornament. A coat of arms and livery belong legitimately to countries that boast a monarch, an order of nobility, established church, law of primogeniture, where families live through centuries; but here, where the tallow chandler of yesterday lives in a palace to-day, they are out of place. What a spectacle for us who proclaimed the glorious doctrine of equality a century ago, to be imitating the sham and tinsel of the effete civilizations of the old world, thus degrading the dignity of the idea on which our government is based.

Men in political life cannot afford to do these things. They always have the ballot-box, that great leveller, before their eyes. They keep their kid gloves in their pockets, shake hands all round, and act as if they believed all men equal, especially about election time. This practice they have in the right direction does in time, mould them anew into more liberal ideas than the women by their side. It is in vain to look for a genuine republic in this country until the women are baptized into the idea, until they understand the genius of our institutions, until they study the science of government and have a direct voice in our legislation; then there will be an enthusiasm thrown round our republican idea such as we have never realized before.

The direct effect of concentrating all woman's thoughts and interests on home life intensifies her selfishness and narrows her ideas in every direction, hence she is arbitrary in her views of government, bigoted in religion and exclusive in society; and is ever insidiously infusing her ideas into the men by her side.

We saw the experiment of two separate amendments fairly tried in Kansas, as we were in that state through the entire campaign. We know how the women were roused, and their settled hostility to the negro breathed into the men at every hearthstone.

We saw the barter on all sides of human rights. Men pledging their wives, that if woman was not enfranchised neither should the

negro be, and republicans pledging themselves to vote against the negro, if the democrats would vote for the woman, while the few only, based on the broad principle of justice, went heartily for both propositions. The consequence was that neither were enfranchised.

Meeting Charles Langston (the colored man who stumped the state against Woman's Suffrage) in the streets of Leavenworth a few days after the election, he looked so sad and downcast that our indignation was lost in sympathy. Freely forgiving him, and shaking his hand, we said, "Well, Langston, we still stand with idiots, lunatics, minors, criminals, paupers, and rebels, in the constitution; but seeing that negroes and women have always been degraded together, it is evidently the design of Providence that together we shall be exalted into the kingdom of political equality. Next time we must try our chances in one proposition, 'Universal Suffrage,' and work side by side for its accomplishment."

"Yes," he promptly replied, "if we had done so, we should have triumphed."

Wisdom, principle, sound policy, past experience, all alike, show that the present move in Congress is in the right direction. Messrs. Julian and Pomeroy cannot improve their proposed amendments. What was done in Kansas will be repeated in every state in the Union, and with more excitement and bitterness in proportion to the density of the population.

The late war struck some shackles from the women of the nation, as well as the black man. When they hear it said that the black man has earned his right to vote, by his bravery in the late war, the women know that they, too, have as dearly bought some interest in this government. They have not forgotten their deeds of heroism in camp and hospital, and in those weary marches through the south!

Or, as they stand alone to-day on the far off prairie, working alike in the cottage and the field, while the bones of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, lay bleaching on every southern plain, they know the nation owes them something for its life, as well as those who bore the scars of the battle. Let us have one amendment, and let all true friends of freedom work to one and the same end.

E. C. S.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

CALLING on a friend up town a few days since, she met us with great glee and said: "Oh! I wish you had come sooner, I have just had a call from our New York Senator!" Ah, said we, which one? "The best looking man in Congress," to be sure, according to THE REVOLUTION. Well, no matter about his beauty, what did he say about Woman's Suffrage? Did you sound him on that point? Oh yes! or rather he sounded me. He spoke of you, and asked if I agreed with you in all your radical views. I said, not exactly. Traitor! we replied, you know you are almost persuaded, and if you had been sure that he believed in our views, you would have stood by your guns. We need not ask what he said, for of course with his polish and chivalry he agreed with you. Yes, he did, she replied. Now see what you have done. No doubt he is considering this question, and he thought before voting for or against Pomeroy's amendment he would just take the sense of some such dignified, proper, moderate woman like yourself, to aid him in forming his conclusions, and lo! instead of helping to clear

up his ideas, and turn his face Zionward, you have just thrown your gauze veil between his eyes and the light, and probably undone in five minutes, by your absurd doubts and fears of the working of the measure, all our sensible arguments of twenty years.

But no! in spite of the folly, perversity and apathy of such women as yourself these Senators will find they must face this question. A friend in Washington writes us that the members all opened their eyes and scratched their heads when Henry Wilson submitted a bill for Woman's Suffrage in the District, knowing, as they all do, that whichever way he turns, the wind sets in that direction. We suggest to our Senators, when they wish to be well advised on this subject, to visit the office of *THE REVOLUTION*.

WOMAN'S JOURNALS.

ONE of the most cheering signs of the times is the number of women's papers just springing into life in our own country as well as the old world. Since starting *THE REVOLUTION*, a year ago, we have already had five new papers, four of which are edited by women, laid upon our table. The unprecedented success of *THE REVOLUTION* seems to have galvanized the nation into life on this question. First came the *Chicago Sorosis*, edited by Mrs. Mary L. Walker; then the *Woman's Advocate* of Dayton, Ohio, by Elizabeth V. Burns; *Heath and Home*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; *Mother at Home*, by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, and the *Woman's Advocate*, the last three published in this city. The New York *Woman's Advocate*, like Melchisedec of old, seems to be without father or mother: like him, may it be without end of days, and its death never known. As we examined the foinding laid at our door, we thought it was so near perfect in its outward adornings, with a stamp of birth and intelligence on its brow, that we could but feel that any one might be proud to own it.

Of all these new journals we especially hail the twin *Advocates* as they will occupy the high ground of *THE REVOLUTION*—that the right of suffrage must be secured to woman before she can have fair play in the world of work. Let those who wish to become familiar with all the arguments for Women's Suffrage, take either the *Advocates* or *THE REVOLUTION*.

Those of our readers who find fault with us because we "cut and slash in all directions," "meddle with finances, of which women know nothing," and print the bombastic effusions of that harlequin Train, will find the New York *Advocate* just what they desire, dignified, moderate, exclusively devoted to Woman's Suffrage, taking the most charitable view of everybody's position on this question, and even congratulating the friends of the cause on that of Horace Greeley, who says, "woman has a right to vote, so she has a right to chop wood, but in my opinion, it would be a poor use of herself to do either."

THE CHICAGO papers are waging battle against the heartless treatment of children in the public schools. Flogging is still in vogue, but another custom nearly as bad. The children are not allowed to enter the school buildings until the hour of session, however cold they may be. The little victims may have waded through the drift to reach the school, must stand in the cold, without a particle of shelter, unless they crouch under the fences like cattle, until the bell rings.—*Brooklyn Times*.

When women control our schools, assume their proper position as Trustees and superintendents, such barbarous customs as these will no longer obtain. Heaven speed the day!

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 4th, 1869.

Editors of the Revolution:

The cause of Woman Suffrage is progressing finely in Missouri. In this city there is a club numbering in its ranks the most intellectual, refined and benevolent portion of the female population. Its meetings are increasing rapidly in number and interest, and its power is beginning to be felt over the whole state. Some of its members are good debaters and would attract favorable attention in any public assembly.

The room in which their meetings have heretofore been held will accommodate about three hundred persons and is now so crowded that a larger room will soon be required for its accommodation. On Saturday afternoon last, it was filled to its fullest capacity, and if the future meetings should be advertised as extensively as political meetings usually are, I have no doubt a thousand persons would be in attendance. A petition with seven hundred signatures has been sent to Washington, and that number will be trebled before spring, if a little extra exertion is used.

A movement is on foot to induce the weak-minded men who compose the Missouri Legislature to submit to the popular vote the question of so amending the state constitution as to give women the ballot. A numerously-signed petition will be presented this winter, and Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Sturgeon, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. Allen and Miss Falls were elected a committee to go to Jefferson City and urge the assembled wisdom of the state to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

At the meeting above alluded to Miss Cregin delivered a short address. It was highly creditable as a composition, and indicated the possession of a good degree of intellectual strength. Her delivery is not as perfect as that of more experienced speakers, but she will improve by practice. Her voice is clear and her enunciation distinct—her embarrassment is her chief difficulty. Overcoming this and giving herself time for patient practice only is required to develop in her the graces of a faultless delivery, for her power and ability are undoubtedly great.

Mrs. Isaac Sturgeon, Col. C. E. Moss and Col. Weston Flint were present and made remarks favoring the objects of the meeting. Col. Moss was requested to represent the Association at the National Convention at Washington on the 19th and 20th instant. Mrs. Greunau, M.D., made a few very eloquent remarks. She is really a very gifted speaker and has a good delivery. She has more fire and vehement eloquence than Miss Cregin. Few women or men have greater power of language or are capable of expressing themselves with more force and bitterness. In that respect, I believe she would, with practice, rival successfully even Parker Pillsbury himself.

The Association also appointed a committee to go out into the city and gather in the working women and call attention to the sufferings and needs of that class of humanity. This is a capital move and will meet the approval of all good citizens. Mrs. Dr. Wright, Mrs. Pegram, Miss Greunau, M.D., Mrs. Cozzens, Mrs. Fall and Miss Allen were appointed a committee to accomplish the work.

Mrs. Miner, the President, called attention to *THE REVOLUTION*, and several subscriptions were obtained.

On the whole, the meeting was a success. It is the intention to thoroughly canvass Missouri during the next two years, and organize for a

contest at the next general election in Nov., 1870. With diligent, determined effort Woman Suffrage can be secured in Missouri.

CHAR. E. MOSS.

THE WORKING WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

THIS Society held its regular semi-monthly meeting at room 18, Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, January 8th. The meeting was called to order by the President, Susan B. Anthony. Elizabeth C. Brown, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the President read the following letter:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8th, 1869.

To the Working Woman's National Association:

LADIES: The necessity of a reform in our political, financial and industrial systems, to correspond with the principles of equal rights and mutual interests, must be apparent to every thoughtful humanitarian, and longed for by every victim of oppression.

To inaugurate such a movement, is the design of the undersigned.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at 7½ o'clock, at room 24, Cooper Institute, to which you are earnestly invited to lend your council and co-operation.

Very respectfully,

IRA B. DAVIS,
GEO. R. ALLEN
ISAIAH NUTT,
— THOMPSON,
F. V. VARNET,
and others.

On Motion of Mrs. Lozier, the invitation was accepted. The President then introduced Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who, in her usual earnest and effective manner, addressed them as follows:

She was truly glad of having an opportunity of addressing the Working Women's Association. She had the pleasure a great many years ago to address working men's associations, but she never had the pleasure until to-night of addressing a working women's association. The interests of men and women were, however, so clearly connected that it was impossible to speak to the one without the other. She had been somewhat connected with co-operative societies as far back as 1833; but co-operative societies, until very lately, had not flourished. There were now in England a great number doing well. France was permeated with co-operative societies. She believed, according to the last account, there were eight thousand societies in France under the co-operative union system. But to be successful it required not only numbers, but means, and she supposed the great difficulty here was to find means successfully to establish co-operative unions. She advised this association first to become incorporated, as until that was done the society had no legal existence. The next step in order to raise money would be, she should advise them, to get up an active committee and send them to some of our great public speakers, such as Wendell Phillips, Curtis, Cheever, Beecher, Chapin, and Bellows, and ask them each to give the Working Women's Association the benefit of an hour's talk. In that way they would be able to raise money, for money was power; and union was strength. With regard to those women who required work and had none, alas! there was but very little to be said. After they had acquired capital they might commence various operations that would find business for at least some of the women; for instance: One of them was an insurance company, another was a savings bank. It was a positive fact that most of the savings banks in this city had become immensely wealthy;

and by whom? From poor women, from servants—from girls who put in five, and ten and fifty dollars. She should like to know why the Women's Association could not form a savings bank and manage it? They could employ women capable of taking hold of the business—such as tellers, bookkeepers, doorkeepers and clerks in the various offices. She then proceeded to speak of the wretched manner in which parents brought up their daughters, attributing that as the sole reason why women were not able to equal if not surpass men in the various walks of life. Woman was not, in her present state of education, fit to compete with man in any employment to which a man devotes his time and energy. She learns a little writing or a little sewing. Anything else learned by her is not learned thoroughly. Out of one hundred branches of mechanism ninety-nine were better filled by man than they could be by woman in her present state. Boys were brought up to some trade or profession, while girls were taught to sit in the parlor as puppets to catch a beau, to be married, and buried. Woman, as a general thing, is not fit for the married state. She did not mean to speak against the married state. If a woman was calculated properly to govern a home, might she not be competent to govern a nation? Why could not a woman be a watchmaker? She had the delicate touch and keen eye necessary to fit her for the business, and no gentleman could deny that. Woman was the source from which mankind derived its vigor and life; and if so, whence is she inferior to man? Girls do not become apprentices or learn a trade thoroughly, and consequently they lagged behind man in the race of life. Teach girls to learn a trade as well as boys and then they would be independent. As soon as a boy reaches the age of twelve the parents consult as to what they shall make of him. But they never do it with their girls. They send them to boarding-schools to learn how to embroider dogs and cats, and that is all. Ministers in the pulpit and the newspapers speak of the social evil, and assert that woman seduces man from the paths of virtue. What can be expected of those dependent as they are even if the assertion was true. There was more truth than poetry in what was said by many women, that they could not unite or agree in association. One woman knew a little more than another, or had a little more than another, and then looked with contempt upon her sister who knew less or had less. Women were respected by men for the glow on their cheeks, the darkness of their eyes or the gracefulness of the movement of their bodies. They should make themselves respected for something else. She did not believe that the ballot alone would furnish employment for the women now without employment. But she claimed it as a right and principle. After urging unity and perseverance in the work, the speaker concluded.

Miss Anthony announced that telegraph wires were about to be introduced into the Cooper Institute to educate girls in the business of telegraphy.

On motion, the Executive Committee were empowered to take the necessary steps towards incorporation.

Miss Gussie Lewis moved a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Rose, which was carried.

Mrs. Tobitt offered a motion to appoint a Committee on Lectures, which was amended on the motion of Mrs. Lozier, Jr., and the work was left to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock moved that a committee be

appointed to attend the convention of the women of the District of Columbia, who were to meet in Washington on the 19th and 20th of January, in favor of Universal Suffrage.

Shirley Dare next addressed the meeting, giving some suggestions as to means of raising money for their treasury, and tendering greetings from Sorosis of New York, and a kindred association in Chicago.

Before adjournment, the following committees were appointed: On lectures, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Tobitt, Miss Dunning ("Shirley Dare"). As delegates to the convention at Washington, Mrs. Lozier, Jr., Miss Anthony, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Dr. Hallock, and Mrs. Norton.

The meeting then adjourned.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTING FOR WOMEN.

NEW YORK, December 23d, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

I WRITE to call your attention to the fact that there is, and has for some time past been, one industrial field, at least, open to women, in which the pay is remunerative, but into which they do not seem much inclined to enter. I refer to that of shorthand writing. I, as well as other reporters of my acquaintance, have occasionally employed phonographic amanuenses, both men and women, and as a rule we have found that the women do their work better than the men. We have also always paid the same wages to women that we do to men, for the same kind of work. For several months past I have had all my shorthand notes of testimony that were taken in Court transcribed by a girl. When I have taken notes half an hour, I send over the minutes that are ready and she commences working on them. I do not have to read them over to her, and yet, although they are often full of technical terms, she transcribes them with wonderful accuracy. I do not know of a man who, I think, could do it nearly so well. All of the reporters are surprised, and several have said that they would give employment to women who could do the same for them. The way my transcriber qualified herself for the work was this: after thoroughly learning my system, she took five or six hundred pages of my shorthand notes with her to her home in the country, and during last Summer read them all over with care. At first, she says, she felt discouraged, but by perseverance she overcame all obstacles. On her return to the city, the very first attempt she made to write out my notes was a complete success.

Yours truly,
JAMES E. MURSON,
Stenographer to the Surrogate's Court.

THE Professorship of Fine Arts in the Rutgers Institute has been conferred upon Miss Conant, of Brooklyn, a remarkably accomplished artist, who was a promising student under Mr. Edwin White.

HINDS COUNTY, Mississippi, has produced a musical prodigy in the person of a negro girl, eighteen years old. She does not know a single note, and cannot spell the simplest word. She was a house servant, and as such was allowed to play on the piano. She can play any piece, however difficult it may be, after hearing it played, and her accuracy and delicacy of touch is really something very remarkable. For the past two years she has been employed as a field hand, and has had no opportunity of playing or listening to others play. Her performance on the piano is astonishing, as well as her accuracy, delicacy of touch, and brilliancy of execution. She can play anything she has ever heard, with marvelous facility, and seems never to weary of the instrument.

Two young ladies of Iowa, Misses Emma and Ella Harlan, have asserted their female rights in a thoroughly practical way, by securing Government lands under the Homestead law. They will settle upon and cultivate them next season.

THE manufacture of straw plait in England is confined to Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. The number of persons employed is about 50,000—nearly all women and children. Luton is the chief market for the plant. It is there made into bonnets and hats. The plaiting itself is done where the straw is grown, and entirely by hand. Groups of girls are seen on the village greens, talking, working and laughing. In winter

family groups sit around the hearth, and neighbors interchange visits, all hard at work all the time. Every plaiter works on her own account. Her earnings vary materially according to demand, but a wife's receipts often exceed her husband's wages.

SISTERLY AFFECTION.—A subscription has been opened in Brussels in favor of a poor girl, who, to save her sister from a week's imprisonment, to which she had been condemned for some slight offence, went there instead of the offender. The strand was detected after she had suffered the punishment, and when brought before the judge she was sentenced to three months imprisonment, which however she will now escape. Her answer to the question, what induced her to substitute herself for her sister was that, being a cripple, she could not maintain her aged mother, which her sister had done for a long time, "and therefore," she added, "it was better for me to go to prison and let her be free.

ANOTHER CASE.—James Reilly, a bar-tender in a West st. liquor store, was arrested on Thursday night in Amity st. in a condition of almost helpless drunkenness. When arraigned before the Justice in the morning, his sister appeared in the court and stated to the Judge that about two years ago she had received a considerable sum of money by the death of a relative. As no bequest was made to her brother at the same time, the affectionate sister resolved to make some provision for him, and accordingly deposited in a savings bank, in her brother's name, the sum of \$2,000; but without acquainting him of her kind intention. This amount had grown by accumulated interest, to about \$2,700. A few days ago, in a fit of tenderness, she, for the first time told him what she had done, and showed him the bank-book containing the account. On Tuesday he left home and went on a drunken spree. For three days the sister sought for him in vain, and on Thursday night first discovered him in the custody of the police. Then for the first time she learned that he had visited her home in her absence, taken the bank-book and drawn out the entire sum there deposited. Not content with this, he had again returned, and taking her gold watch and chain, diamond ring, and gold bracelets, had pawned the whole for \$175. When he was arrested, no trace of any of the money could be found, and the culprit either could not or would not tell what had become of it. The Judge proposed to hold him on a charge of larceny for taking his sister's jewelry, but the affectionate woman would not make the charge, and at her request her erring brother was discharged and permitted to accompany her home.

MRS. WELSH, an old lady in East Bush, near Rochester, who is 78 years old, has woven in an old-fashioned loom, 1,214 yards of good rag-carpeting since her 70th year.

SIXTY-SEVEN female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salary as is paid to men in like positions. They say that they have found in paying board bills that no deduction is made on account of their sex.

ONE of the proprietors of the New Jersey Journal is a practical printer, and has two daughters in his office as compositors. These young ladies have been practically educated in the art of type-setting, and one of them can complete (distribute, set up, and correct) 10,000 ems per day—as we have been informed by the senior proprietor—and accomplishes her work in a nearly faultless manner. He regards these ladies as equal to the most accomplished male compositors he has ever known. His opinion was—as is ours—that girls may be practically instructed to become in all respects the equals of men as compositors; that to accomplish this result the same careful training only is necessary. Indeed, he thought there was a greater aptness to learn, on the part of young women than of boys, to learn. The gentleman alluded particularly to the facility with which these young ladies read, punctuated and amended difficult manuscripts, and to the correctness of their proofs.

WOMEN'S POSITION.—Women are treated by good men as friends, by libertines as playthings, and by fools as slaves. Women who desert the vindication of their own sex, are like soldiers who forsake their own cause on the field of battle, and standing between two armies, are exposed to the fire of both. Beauty, sense, and spirit are women's weapons of defence; without them they have nothing to shield them from being ill-treated.

THE Catholic clergy of Transylvania, Europe, are insisting that to repel celibacy amongst the priesthood would be a most useful change, and is most urgent.

SOROSIS.

From the New York World of Jan. 5th.

THE REGULAR MEETING AT DELMONICO'S—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS—RESOLUTIONS.

The regular meeting of Sorosis took place at Delmonico's, and was the largest in numbers of any that has yet occurred. Weather seems to have no influence in dampening the enthusiasm of the members of the Woman's Club; on the contrary, the more unpropitious the day, the greater is generally the turn-out. At the present time, moreover, there are many topics of interest under discussion, and members feel that they cannot miss a meeting without losing something of real interest and importance. Thus, they are less learning to disregard wind and rain, and hail, or snowstorms, and only consult signs and tokens to the extent of securing protection and comfort in a waterproof.

Up to the present time, Delmonico's large parlors have afforded ample accommodation for the meetings of Sorosis, but the crowded apartments yesterday gave evidence that, if the club continues to increase as rapidly in numbers and attendance as it has done recently, a larger space and more extensive accommodations will have to be provided. There must be a more than ordinary attraction about a club meeting that brings women from Brooklyn, Orange, Hackensack, Harlem, and other suburban localities on such a day as yesterday. After the discussion of such luncheon at Delmonico alone knows how to provide, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Croly, and Mrs. Davis was elected to the chair. The recording secretary, Mrs. Wilbour, read a lengthy report of the proceedings of the last meeting, which was unusually interesting, and letters were read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Burleigh, from Mrs. Robert Dale Owen, Miss Virginia Penny, and others, all of which had reference to topics of real and practical importance. The chairman of the Business Committee, Mrs. Agnes Noble, reported on several measures, one of which was an act of incorporation, by which "Sorosis" becomes a legal institution, capable of holding property, devising or receiving bequests, and protecting its name and claims against trespass or encroachment.

At a previous meeting of Sorosis, held December 7, the following resolutions were offered by Mrs. Mary F. Davis, adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out the purpose indicated. Among the members of that committee were the names of Dr. Anna Dinsmore, Mrs. Robert Dale Owen, and Mrs. Swissheim.

Whereas, Recent developments in this city and in other places, have called the attention of Sorosis to the homeless and unprotected condition of those upon whom, by misfortune or crime, is laid the burden of unlegalized maternity; and,

Whereas, Owing to the ostracism of public opinion, and the regulations of society and government, these unfortunate receive fierce condemnation and cruel neglect, which neglect and contumely are shared by their innocent offspring, who are left to perish or live to swell the downward drifting tide of vice; and,

Whereas, The partners in their crime, or, as is too often the case, the authors of their misery, are unrebuked by society, and are not prevented by public opinion from pursuing the same free and dishonorable career as if virtuous, while their companions, or victims, are bereft of social position and debared from all opportunity to retrieve their error and to rise to honor and preeminence in respectable communities; and as by this most unjust relative position woman is driven to dependency, loss of self-respect, and that deep despair which ultimates in recklessness and ruin; therefore,

Resolved, That we give this subject serious and humane consideration, and that, to facilitate this purpose, a standing committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to investigate the causes of descent into this great evil of our civilization, and, if possible, to discover the means of protection and redemption from this bottomless pit of agony and shame.

Resolved, That the first work of the committee shall be to ascertain what public provision has been made by way of hospitals and asylums, in this city and elsewhere, for the protection and care of the unfortunate woman approaching maternity in consequence, it may be, of the first downward step; and if such wise and humane guardianship shall not be found, to consider the question of the erection of such asylums and hospitals with the hope that the divine "quality of mercy" may be extended to the erring woman no less freely than to the erring man, and that the desolate and despairing, through whom society has dishonored the holy office of maternity by degrading its entire significance, and neglecting its most imperative and sacred claims, may be

rescued from misery and vice, and her offspring saved to fill an honorable place in our great, intelligent, and virtuous commonwealth.

At the meeting of December 7, a committee was also appointed to investigate and report on the cause of the present inefficiency of household labor, and devise, if possible, some remedy for the evils of which housekeepers universally complain.

Mrs. Bronson read an able paper on this subject, of which the following were the principle points:

1st. That the primal cause of the inefficiency lies in the entire want of knowledge of the work to be performed.

2d. In the fact that domestic service is considered degrading.

3d. That our household work is done by foreigners unacquainted with our habits and customs, and predated over by mistresses who have only been trained to society accomplishments.

The remedy proposed is the formation of a school or institute for the training and education of domestic servants; and the elevation by this means of the standard of domestic labor.

Mrs. Croly suggested the organization of the Housekeepers Prevention Bureau, for the purpose of testing weights and qualities of articles of food used in families. The bureau is to consist of a president, a secretary, and board of trustees, who at a small annual cost should provide an office where packages could be tested as to weight and a portion of their contents submitted to the analysis of a chemist employed for the purpose.

Such an institution, requiring little means and a very small amount of machinery, would, it was thought, be productive of immense practical benefit, rendering retailers and manufacturers afraid of the consequences of exposure, and exciting among them a spirit of praise-worthy emulation as to who should supply the best, rather than the poorest articles to their customers and community generally.

A proposition from Mrs. Wilbour to form a dramatic club met with great favor, especially from the younger members of Sorosis.

The Club adjourned to meet on the last Monday in January, at the same place, and in the meantime accepted an invitation for a social entertainment at the house of Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, Brooklyn.

The New York Woman's Club can hardly in future be charged with doing nothing but having a "good time." If it accomplishes half the work cut out at this one meeting it has employment for a couple of centuries at least.

Just as we go to press we receive the *Woman's Advocate*, Dayton, Ohio, Chicago *Legal News*, and the *Sorosis*, all of them teeming with good things. We copy the following letter from the last mentioned, and heartily echo the good wishes for our cotemporary therein expressed.

DEAR SOROSIS: I saw a notice of your paper, the *Sorosis*, in our last *Revolution*, and, as it is an advocate of a revolution in favor of our sex, I think it should be supported by every woman who has the advancement of our cause at heart.

Our only hope of emancipation and elevation is with ourselves and the press conducted by our sex, with what little help and encouragement the "lords of creation" may occasionally give us. The advancement of our cause has commenced earnestly, and there should be no retrograde movement for want of support.

Let "Onward" be our motto, until we obtain what is just our right. The *Revolution* has commenced nobly, and is creating quite an excitement here. I hope your *Sorosis* will not be long behind in point of circulation.

You have, I hope, the good will and sympathy of all; and may both these advocates of Woman's cause have all the success they deserve. O. A. B. Auburn, Oregon.

A Madame Euphenie Frank has been sentenced to imprisonment for forty days for smuggling twenty-four of Victor Hugo's *Châtiments* into France.

We hope Victor will defend this woman as nobly as he did his son not long since.

THE LADIES' LONGEVITY.—Only one Revolutionary soldier left to enjoy a government pension, and yet 88 widows of such soldiers still survive! Women outlive men because they do not systematically abbreviate life by excessive indulgence.

BRAIN ASSISTANCE.

On for a little "brain assistance!" someone to work in harmony with me! For perseverance, for the will, for the earnest determination which insures success. Then with that little help I could carry out my project, rise to nobler work, benefit my present fellow-creatures. It was a young lady who uttered these words; and as she stood watching the snow descending in dry flakes, and covering the earth with its mantle, felt discouraged; then the music, floating up from the room below, served to make the day more dreary, for it reminded of other hours. The cause of her despondency was this: nearly two weeks from this day she had suggested the idea of organizing a society, it was received with exclamations of pleasure by those to whom it was told, and with a beating, happy heart, she had that night sought her couch in hope. They met, organized, but for two weeks had not gathered, because many of the members were absent. Now, it was the day preceding the night they were to meet, and it found her not dispirited but despairing woman's weakness. Those who were so active and loud in commendation were now trying to discourage, and vain would give up without effort. It was well to picture the benefits to be derived from such an organization, but it was another thing to obtain them. It was no effort to talk about it, but when the time came for active service they shrank from the encounter, and assigned as a reason, "that it was no use for one to try unless all were united." So one stood back, and then another, no one came forward to place shoulder to the wheel and say, "I'll do what I can," but instead looked upon the project as a woman's undertaking, and like poor weak women, gave up.

Is it any wonder woman occupies an inferior position? Is it any wonder she receives half her just dues? Is it any wonder to-day men point the finger and hiss at "Woman's Rights"? No, for in past years slavery has given the desire to please, and ridicule the wish to be above gentlemen's censure. But the day is coming, and that not far distant, when woman shall be on an equality with man, when she shall board the lion in his den. Thanks to the noble supporters; thanks to the noble advocates for "Woman's Rights." Poor deluded creatures that we are! to give up with little or no effort; to let the few who are struggling for their own good and the good of their sex, labor without assistance, to stretch forth no helping hand, but rather stand and ridicule. From the falling flakes of snow we learn a lesson: it is this, even as the succession of flakes cover the earth, so may we, by continued perseverance, accomplish any desired end. And we know that they who to-day are laboring for the advancement and education of woman, will succeed. We can almost behold the day when woman shall, without "unsexing herself," without leaving her "sphere," become useful as well as ornamental. Not that she is not useful now, but that she may become useful in other fields. The idea of woman being obliged to engage in all the low pursuits of life, the idea of saying she leaves her sphere when she wishes to vote, is simply absurd. Woman will be woman, whatever position she occupies, and none of the delicacy and tact which is hers will be lost. Oh, for a few more braves, a few ideas, that I might stand with the noble few and assist in the great struggle! Would there were a few more *Annas* to speak to the masses! VIOLA.

A DISCOVERY.—Andrew Wilson has published a pamphlet entitled "The Workman's Hammer." His aim is to arouse workmen and to induce them to deliver themselves from bondage to capitalists. So far well. But who told him that "the Woman's Rights movement is one of the ticks of combined wealth, designed to divert the attention of the men of labor, lest they should examine into the cause of their oppression?" The Chicago *Liberal* corrects his blunder (for really it is nothing less) in this way:

Now, we think the Woman's Rights movement is leading women to inquire and to reason. Before woman suffrage can be established, women will have to become general reasoners, and as they become interested in the newspapers and in discussions, it appears to our thinking that they are travelling over the very same road that has conducted the masculine sex so largely to intellectual independence. Probably one of the greatest reasons why women have continued so much under the spell of preacher-craft is that they have had but little of the stimulus of self-interest so directed as to induce mental activity.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS ON "POLITICAL MORALITY."—The Portland (Me.) Press notices this lecture given recently in that city thus :

Geo. Wm. Curtis, the able editor of *Harper's Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*, and one of the keenest minds in the country, lectured on Friday on "Political Morality." Among other good things he said that "unscrupulous, clever men in politics are the most dangerous. It is only real men of character who can be trusted, and do not need watching." He added that "There is one right that every American citizen can enjoy, and that is to scratch the ticket if a man on it is not approved by him. Therefore it is his duty to scratch that man's name if he thinks he is not fit for the place. Scratch the ticket then. If scratching the party breaks down the party, let it break, sooner than send a man who has no virtue or principle into power, and who would only use his office to the injury of his country. Party managers feel a kick at the polls, and that is all they do feel." In conclusion, Mr. Curtis said that the right of suffrage should be carried out. There was danger in extending it, but there was equal danger in limiting it. He was in favor of extending it to women.

CROWDE OUT.—We have in type the report of Dr. Anna Dismore on Hospitals and Asylums; Anthrodes to the Rescue; What the Press says of Us; and other matter which we hope to find room for next week.

LITERARY.

HERALD OF HEALTH: Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers, 13 and 15 Light street. \$2 per year.
The initial number for 1889 is full of good things.

LADIES' REPERTORY: Boston University Publishing House. \$2.50 per year.

A liberal magazine, particularly suited to families belonging to the denomination under whose auspices it is issued.

THE GOOD MR. BAGGLEDORPE. By Olive Logan.

A pleasant story, simply told, in which the course of true love does run smooth. American News Co., publishers.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

Devoted to popular instruction and civilization. \$1.50 per annum. J. W. Schemmhorn & Co., Bond street, New York.

THE NATIONAL S. S. TEACHER. \$1.50 per year. Chicago Sunday School Union.

HATHAWAY'S MAGAZINE AND ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF FASHION. \$2 per year : Hathaway No. 10 Court street, Brooklyn.

THE COMMUNIST :

A little monthly, edited with much ability, advocating common property, co-operative labor, unitary homes, and integral education. Fifty cents per year. Alexander Langley, No. 816 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE HOME MONTHLY. Devoted to literature and religion. A. B. Stark, Nashville, Tenn. \$3 per annum.

PETERS'S MUSICAL MONTHLY.

Three dollars per annum. 30 cents, single copy. J. L. Peters, publisher, 198 Broadway, N. Y. Devoted to musical literature, and music.

OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By Wm. H. Holcombe, M.D. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A Swedenborgian work, very clear in its expositions of the belief of that sect regarding the Future state. "Believers of almost any communion, though differing from the author on special points of doctrine and interpretation, will find here new, refreshing, and elevating thoughts."

STERILITY IS LAM'D. By John H. Riddle.

A pamphlet giving the results of some important experiments with various fertilizers. It also gives a recipe for a special fertilizer for the potato crop, which has been found, in practice, to largely increase the yield, and is thought, by further experience and a proper management of the ground, may lead to the entire sup-

pression of the potato disease, which has done so much damage to this crop in some localities, the past season. Price, 25 cents. C. P. Livingston, Manchester, N. H.

THE LADIES OWN MAGAZINE. Edited by Mrs. M. C. Bird, Indianapolis. Terms, \$1.50 a year.

"Devoted to art, literature, dress, household economy, health, physical culture, and whatever tends to the promotion of true womanhood."

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.

An industrial journal of thirty-two large quarto pages, well-printed, engraved, and filled with matter useful to all skillful workmen. Published by Western & Co., 37 Park Row.

LEISURE HOURS for January.

A monthly magazine, published by O'Dwyer & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. \$2 per annum.

THE MOTHER AT HOME.

A new magazine edited by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, and published by Horsford & Sons, 57 William street.

THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.

A monthly journal, published by Wm. P. Tomlinson, 39 Nassau street.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. An illustrated magazine for girls and boys, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. New York : 63 Bleeker street.

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THE BENEDICT TIME WATCH.

The enterprising firm of Benedict Brothers have now ready at their "up-town" establishment, 691 Broadway, an extensive and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for the Fall trade of 1888, to which they invite the attention of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" and all others who desire a perfect TIME-KEEPER. Their stock comprises the various grades of the American Waltham and the choicest imported watches. They have also, in addition, a fine quality of watch which they have named the "Benedict Time Watch," they having the supervision of the manufacture of the movements, which are of nickel, which has proved to be a metal more durable than brass or other compound metals, and less liable to contraction or expansion by the fluctuating character of the temperature of this climate. This movement gives greater accuracy and requires less repairs than the others. Their stock of American Watches is unrivalled. All the various grades may be found at their counters at the lowest prices, regulated and in every respect warranted. The Messrs. Benedict Brothers have secured their reputation and extensive patronage by a strictly honorable course in conducting their business, selling the best of goods at fair prices. We feel safe in commending this establishment to the consideration of our readers, and would say to all, if you want a good, reliable Watch, go to Benedict Brothers, up town, 691 Broadway.

Financial Department.

THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. III.—NO. 2.

UGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE
ANY MONEY EXCEPT GOLD AND
SILVER COINS?

BECAUSE it is said in the constitution that

"the Congress shall have the power to coin money," a doubt is sometimes expressed whether Congress can make money of any material other than gold and silver. But the same cause declares that Congress shall have the power to "regulate the value thereof."

Now it has long been supposed that the value of the coins is fixed by the amount and kind of metal in them ; and as the law makes it necessary to have them of a specific fineness and weight in order to make them a tender, it has seemed plausible enough that the value inheres in the metal. But in reality the value of coins, as money, consists in their being legally able to buy property, and to be lent on interest, and the amount of interest which can be had for their use determines how much they are worth. When money is scarce, and a gold dollar can be lent for eighteen per cent. per annum, instead of six per cent., the gold dollar will be worth three times as much as when it was lent for six per cent., and this without any addition of gold to the dollar, or any difference in the labor required to mine and coin it. The same is true of paper dollars ; with our present monetary system, under which, at any time, paper dollars can be withdrawn from public use, and money made scarce, the rate of interest will rise so that a paper dollar can be lent at three, four or five, or ten times more than the usual rate of interest. The paper dollar will then buy more property, more labor, and is just as much more valuable as money than it was at six per cent. interest, as the gold dollar is more valuable under the same circumstances. It is not the material of which the money is made that determines how much value there is in the money, but the power given it by the less or greater rate of interest to buy less or more property and labor, and to gather less or more of the productions of labor to pay the interest or use.

It appears, then, from the practical working of the money we have, that the amount and fineness of the metal in the coins does not regulate their value. And it is impossible that the value of money should be uniform while only a limited amount is allowed for the wants of trade. So long as enough can be hoarded to make the rate of interest rise, or so long as enough can be issued without provision for lending or funding any surplus at the established rate, so that the rate of interest is liable to fall in consequence of the superabundance, the value of the money is not regulated. Now, it is one of the most important functions of government to regulate the value of money, for money is the foundation of all contracts ; and the value of the property and labor of every person in the nation is determined by this legal standard. The rate of interest is the standard, as much as the number of feet or inches in the yard is the standard of measure for cloth.

It is clearly impossible for the government to have any control over the value of money, if that money be gold and silver coin. The coin in the country is computed to be about \$300,000,000 ; but be it less or more, it is plain, first, that if it were all in active circulation there is not enough to transact the business of the people ; and second, that a few rich men or corporations could easily withdraw enough of it from public use to cause the greatest inconvenience and distress to the whole body of producers and distributors. There seems to be little need of saying that the rate of interest cannot and will not be kept uniform at a just rate by the banks and bankers who have heretofore had control of the issue of paper money in

the various states. Past experience suffices to assure us of that. The only possible way to regulate the value of money is to have it issued by the General government, and made of a cheap and abundant material, so that the rate of interest need not rise because there is not material enough to make the money that is needed to supply the people. The credit of the government, backed by the taxable property of the country, or by specific prices of productive land, can be as well, nay, far better, expressed on paper than on expensive and troublesome metals. Make this money a legal tender for all debts, public and private, which shall not have been heretofore expressly made otherwise payable; issue it on the mortgages of individuals on their productive lands, or in payment of public indebtedness where this may lawfully be done; then provide government bonds at a low rate of interest to fund whatever excess the people may not need to keep in circulation, and therefore return for investment, and the rate of interest can never fall much below nor rise much above the rate paid by the government. This provision to issue on sufficient security and at a low rate of interest all the money that may be called for by the people, and to fund at nearly the same low rate any surplus that may be returned, is the sole way in which it is possible for the Congress to regulate the value of money. Therefore, as the regulation of the value of the money is of the first consequence to the welfare of the people, and is a high power expressly reserved to Congress, and since money made of the gold and silver metals cannot be regulated in value, the clause in the constitution, "The Congress shall have the power to coin money," ought to be construed in a large sense, instead of in a merely mechanical way which will defeat the additional and not less important power given to Congress to "regulate the value thereof."

POWERS OF CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

From Kellogg's New Monetary System.

The Constitution declares, Art. I, Sec. VIII., 5, "That the Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Sec. X., I., "No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts." It is clear that Congress has the constitutional right to coin money, and regulate its value; to emit bills of credit, and to make anything it chooses a tender in payment of debts. This reserved right makes it the duty of the General government to provide the money of the nation; and it is, accordingly, bound to make money in quantities adequate to the wants of business, and to institute it in a way which will secure the effectual regulation of its value. The constitution as plainly calls for the exercise of the Federal power for this purpose, as for the fixing of the standards of weights and measures. Sec. X., I., declares that the states have no right to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. Bank bills are bills of credit, and very hazardous ones too; for millions of them are issued without being representatives of property, and many holders have sustained great losses by their failure. According to the constitution, the state governments have no right to establish banks, and impose this hazard and loss upon the people; they

have infringed the province of the General government. Having themselves no constitutional right to issue bills of credit, they can certainly have no power to delegate such right to others.

ANOTHER VIEW.

A WRITER, signed R. W. H., in your paper of Dec. 17th, says his "reading of the constitution differs widely from that of John Maguire, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., whose opinions are quoted in THE REVOLUTION of Nov. 19th. Mr. Maguire says: "Congress has enacted that those four different substances may be used in making money, to wit: gold, silver, nickel and copper, and may not a fifth substance be used?" to which R. W. H. answers: "Certainly, if it can be coined." R. W. H. grants the power of Congress to make money of any material, but it must be coined." The constitution, says R. W. H., "demands for Congress only the power to coin money." But the constitution does not specify the material that Congress may use to make money. The constitution also declares that Congress shall have power to regulate the value of money, and fix a standard of weights and measures. The length of the yard, the pound weight or ton weight, the quarts in a bushel, and the square feet in the acre, all are fixed by Congress. But the materials to be used making these measures of weight and quantity, are not defined by law and are of little consequence if they are convenient for the purpose; that is to say, if the yard-stick is 36 inches in length, it will measure cloth according to the legal standard, and it is of no consequence that it be made by coining it out of metal or that it be of any particular material. The word coin is as applicable to nails cut out of iron, or tin patibags coined out of tin plate, or railroad baggage checks coined out of brass, as to money. Dictionaries are examined for a definition of the word coin. Some define it "Coiner—coiner to coin, to cut out of metal, to stamp with a die—to coin money," etc. Now Mexican and Spanish dollars are money—but are they coin? That money is not made by coining it, and the word coin has more application to cut nails and railroad checks than to Mexican or Spanish dollars that have been made by melting the metal and casting it in a mould. R. W. H. invokes Sec. 10 of the constitution, which declares that no state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts. Now as Congress has power to make money and the government is bound to pay its debts in money, where is the government to get money unless Congress directs it to be made; and inasmuch as Spanish and Mexican dollars are not made by coining and our money a legal tender in the payment of debts the prohibitions in tenth section of the constitutions is rendered nugatory.

But power is given to Congress to regulate the value of money. Congress may therefore regulate it by passing a law that will make half an ounce of silver or six grains of gold instead of twelve a dollar. Or it may pass a law that one ounce of iron shall be a legal dollar when the national certificate is put upon it, stating that it is one dollar or ten dollars; and if that certificate be imparted to iron, the certificate that makes gold and silver money, substances that did not possess any of the properties or powers of money, before the certificate was coined, stamped, struck with a die, or printed upon them by authority of Congress, the iron

dollar would have the same legal value and possess all the properties and powers of money as much as the gold or silver dollar. But objection would be made to iron being used, not that it would be any more inconvenient than gold, but the metal being abundant the certificates could be more readily counterfeited. Then use a substance more convenient and that could not be certified so readily. Make choice of that substance and guard against counterfeiting by all the precautions that genius and talent can suggest.

It is as clearly the duty of the Federal government to furnish the people with a national legal tender circulating medium called money, and in sufficient amount to carry on business as to fix a uniform legal standard of weights and measures. J. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent in the early part of the week, but became easy at the close at 6 to 7 per cent., the supply offering being fully equal to the demand. The weekly bank statement is favorable; the specie is increased \$6,648,608; legal tenders \$2,244,707; deposits \$7,418,014; while the loans are decreased \$257,495, and the circulation \$35,453.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Differences.
Loans,	\$259,090,058	\$257,792,562	Dec. 2,377,495
Specie,	20,736,122	27,381,730	Inc. 6,648,608
Circulation,	34,379,639	34,344,155	Dac. 35,453
Deposits,	180,490,415	187,908,539	Inc. 7,418,014
Legal-tenders,	48,836,421	50,141,128	Inc. 2,244,707

THE GOLD MARKET

was firm throughout the week, closing on Saturday at 135½.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Jan. 4,	135¼	135½	135	135½
Tuesday, 5,	135½	136¼	134½	134½
Wednesday, 6,	135	135½	134½	135
Thursday, 7,	131¼	135½	135½	135½
Friday, 8,	135½	137½	131½	134½
Saturday, 9,	135½	135½	135½	135½

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet at the close at 109½ for prime Bankers 60 days sterling bills and 110½ for sight; Francs on Paris Bankers long 5.16½ to 5.16½, and short 5.13½ to 5.13½.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was unusually buoyant and advanced at the close in most of the leading stocks, the chief features being Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Toledo and Wabash.

The following are the closing quotations:

New York Central, 157¼ to 157½; Erie, 39¼ to 39½; Hudson River, 136 to 137; Reading, 94¼ to 95; Ohio & Miss., 34¼ to 34½; Mich. South, 91¼ to 91½; Cleve. & Pittsburg, 83½ to 84; Cleve. & Toledo, 104¼ to 104½; Rock Island, 127¼ to 127½; Mil. & St. Paul, 72¼ to 72½; do. preferred, 91¼ to 92; North Western, 81 to 81½; do. preferred, 87½ to 87¾; Fort Wayne, 119¼ to 120; Wabash, 61¼ to 62½; Western Union Tel., 33½ to 33¾; Pacific Mail, 123¼ to 123½; Adams 48 to 49; Quicksilver, 22 to 23; Canton, 62¼ to 62½; Mariposa, 5 to 6; do. preferred, 20¼ to 20½.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were strong and active at the close, the 1862's advancing to 113, and 1867's to 108½.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States sixes, Pacific Railroad, 100¼ to 101; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110¼ to 111; United States sixes, coupon, 112¼ to 112½; United States five-twenties, registered, 108½ to 109½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 112¼ to 113; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 109¼ to 109½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 109¼ to 110; United States five-twenties, coupon, new, 1865, 108½ to 108¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, 108½ to 108¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 108½ to 109; United States ten

forties, registered, 103% to 104; United States ten
forties, coupon, 106% to 107.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were \$1,965,000 in gold against \$1,360,000
\$1,249,000 and \$1,564,848 for the preceding weeks. The
imports of merchandise for the week were \$3,537,413
in gold against \$3,181,959, \$3,875,805, and \$1,792,245 for
the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie,
for the week were \$1,926,240 in currency against \$3,023,-
509, \$3,336,000, and \$3,202,177 for the preceding weeks.
The exports of specie were \$615,628 against \$222,815,
\$608,790, and \$272,545 for the preceding weeks.

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